The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No 89. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED.... 1 5 0} DUBLIN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN,
In consequence of the unexampled success of the ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
arrangements have been made for the following Nights, being positively their Last Appearance;

THIS TUESDAY, AUG. 16TH, LUCREZIA BORGIA; Gennaro, Signor Ginglini; Duke Alfonso, Signor Badiali; Astolfo, Signor Borchardt; Gubetta, Signor Vialetti; Maffio Orsini, Mdlle. Guasducci; and Lucrezia, Madlle. Titiens.

On WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17TH, (by Desire) Bellini's Grand Opera of NORMA—Pollio, Signor Corsi.

On THURSDAY, AUGUST 18TH, TROVATORE, for the BENEFIT of SIG. GIUGLINI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, A FAVOURITE OPERA for the BENEFIT OF MADLLE. TITIENS, and Positively the Last Night.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. Performance to commence at Eight. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s. Second Circle, 5s. Pit, 3s. Lr. Gal., 2s Up.Gal., 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE
Second Appearance of the renowned Low Comedian Mr J. L. Toole, Miss Cuthbert, and Mr. Sam Smith.

Every Evening Mr. Bruce Norton.

On This (TUESDAY) EVENING, Aug. 16, the performances will commence with the Celebrated Drama (in 2 Acts) entitled THE GIPSY FARMER, or Jack and Jack's Brother, Joe, Mr. J. L. Toole, in which he will sing "The History of Reuben Wright and Phœbe Brown" and "Robinson Crusoe;" Marian, Miss K. Carson.

Characteristic Dance—Master Hallagan.

After which the laughable Farce of THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER...Simmons, Mr. J. L. Toole; Adie, Miss Annie Parker.

After which a Grand Spanish Ballet Divertissement, by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.

To be followed by the Farce of GOOD FOR NOTHING—Tom Dibbles, Mr. J. L. Toole; Nan, Miss Cuthbert.

To be followed by Mr. Sam Smith in his extraordinary Nigger performances.

To be followed by a Laughable Farce, entitled THE SIAMESE TWINS—Dennis O'Glib, Mr. J. O'Sullivan; Donald Slow, Mr. B. Norton; Marian, Miss F. Bland.

Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Lessees—Messrs. H. WEBB AND T. KIRBY.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
TUESDAY EVENING, August 16th, 1859.
And Every Evening during the Week.
CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
Engagement of the Original SABLE HARMONISTS, who will appear each evening in their American Entertainment.
SAX HORN BAND.
HIBERNIAN BELL RINGERS.
Master HALLAGAN'S Dances.
PROFESSOR LOGRENIA,
The Royal Magician.
MONS. DUSONI,
With his Extraordinary Troup of Performing Dogs and Monkeys.
SIEGE OF CANTON.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
On MONDAY, 22nd, and 23rd AUGUST
GRAND FETE DAYS.
PONY RACES.
Admission, 1s. Gardens open at Five o'clock. Games to commence at Seven o'clock

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT.
Mr. B. Benson, a gentleman of colour, from America, will deliver an address (D. V.) on the subject of the EXTRAORDINARY REVIVALS going forward in the North of Ireland, on This (TUESDAY) Evening the 16th inst., in the METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET. Mr. Benson has been an eye witness of, and taken an active part in the movement from its commencement.
Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A PRAYER MEETING will be held (God willing) in the Mission Building, 27, Townsend-street, on THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Aug. 16th, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Revival Information will be given by the Rev. James Rogers, who has recently returned from the North.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
A DAY ON THE WESTMEATH LAKES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.
Tickets are not transferable, and are available for Mullingar or Multifarnham only.
Passengers alighting at, or proceeding to, any other station, will forfeit their tickets, and will be charged the ordinary fare from the point whence the train started.
FARES.
Dublin to Mullingar or Multifarnham:—
First Class.....Five Shillings.
Second Class.....Half-a-Crown.
Thirty pounds of Luggage allowed. Tickets not Transferable.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, July 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.
On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA:—
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH:—
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.
Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.
Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9¼ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "
FARES.

1st Class and Inside Coach,	£1	5	0
2nd Class and Outside "	0	18	0
3rd Class and Outside "	0	13	8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
EXCURSION TRAIN TO
GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, MULLINGAR, &c.,
A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN
Will be despatched from the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, DUBLIN, at Nine o'Clock, Morning,
On WEDNESDAY, 17th AUGUST,
And will arrive at Galway about Four o'Clock, Longford, about Half-past One o'Clock, and Cavan about a Quarter past Two o'Clock, Afternoon.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO THE FOLLOWING STATIONS AND BACK:—

		F.C.	S.C.	T.C.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
To Mullingar and Back	... ...	8 0	6 0	3 6
" Moate do.	... ...	10 0	8 0	5 0
" Athlone do.	... ...			
" Longford do.	... ...			
" Cavan do.	... ...			
" Ballinasloe do.	... ...	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Athenry do.	... ...	15 6	12 6	7 6
" Galway do.	... ...			

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to Class) on any day up to, and including, WEDNESDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1859.
First Class Passengers will be allowed 80lbs., and Second and Third Class Passengers 56lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above Fares.
For Fares from intermediate Stations and other particulars see Hand Bills, to be obtained at the Stations.
N.B.—TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 24th July 1859.

GREAT NORTHERN; AND MANCHESTER, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAYS.
Offices—7, Northwall, and 26, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.
The Great Northern; and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Companies, give Notice, that they Collect and Receive GOODS in DUBLIN for transmission to LONDON, and places on their own and the Eastern Counties Railways; and that Goods are received in LONDON, at the undermentioned places, for transmission to DUBLIN, and al parts of IRELAND:—

Bull and Mouth, Angel-street,	St. Martin's-Le-Grand.
43 & 44, Crutched Friars,	16, Fish-street, Hill,
264, High Holborn,	"George" Inn, Borough.
32, Regent Circus,	"Bee Hive," White Cross-street,
315, Oxford-street,	
62 & 63, Bridge-road, Lambeth,	

At King's Cross, and at all Stations on the above-named Railways.
Every information as to Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to Mr. JOHN WALLIS, Agent, at the above-named Offices, who is alone authorized to collect and pay moneys on behalf of the Companies.
N.B.—Goods Collected and Delivered in Dublin *free of extra charge and carriage.*
All Orders for the Collection and Delivery of Goods should be sent to No. 7, NORTH WALL; or to No. 26, BACHELOR'S WALK.
By order WILLIAM WHITTON,
Dec. 12, 1859. Agent for the Companies in Ireland.

Appeals.

A DISTRESSED MOTHER, NEW ZEALAND.
The undersigned are now able to state that the above-named lady has been appointed MATRON of the Emigrant Ship, *Regina*, which is to sale on the 29th instant, for NEW ZEALAND. Her children will be taken with her at half the usual fare, while the herself obtains a free passage and rations, as matron.
The object of this second appeal, therefore, under the above heading is to solicit a few contributions from those whom the Lord has blessed with means to enable the family to avail themselves of the providential opening to purchase a necessary outfit, and, if at all practicable, to procure a PIANO FORTE, the possession of which in NEW ZEALAND would secure with God's blessing a livelihood for the Lady and her family amongst the colonists, whose children she could instruct in music.
About 18*l.* have been contributed, and if about 40*l.* additional were subscribed, as interesting family would be provide for, and the Wife and Children enabled to rejoin the Parent from whom they have been so long and so widely separated.
It is seldom that an opportunity occurs of doing so much certain good by a small outlay, and it is with confidence that the undersigned present the case for the consideration of all Christian People.
N.B.—The vessel sails on THE 29TH AUGUST instant.
CHARLES S. STAFFORD, D.D., 117, Grafton-street.
CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., 28, Upper Leeson-street.
WM. QUAIN, Clk., Rectory, Dungan-non.
ALEXANDER LEEPER, B.D., 10, Kildare-street.
JOHN RINGLAND, M.D., 14, Harcourt-street.
JOHN KIDD, 57, Rutland-square, West

PROTESTANT ASYLUM FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM THE CONVICT PRISONS.
PATRON—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
COMMITTEE—Mrs. Whately, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Longford, Miss Dobbs, Miss Napier, Miss Shekleton, Miss Whately, Hon. Judge Hayes, Hon. George Handcock, Hon. St. John Butler, Andrew Vance, Esq., Q.C.; H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Joseph Wilson, Esq.; George F. Brooke, Esq.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D.; Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARIES—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Wilton-place; Rev. Eugene O'Meara, 57, Gt. Brunswick-street; Rev. David Stewart, 35, Nelson-street.
The success which has attended the system of remedial training in converting criminals into useful members of society, is as well known as it is gratifying to every lover of social progress. Three institutions are necessary to the system: the Reformatory Schools which are at least preventive, the Convict Prison, which is corrective, and the Reformatory Asylum, which as confirmatively is essential to its complete development. It is desirable that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, should have the benefit of each of these departments of the system. The Roman Catholics have established a flourishing Reformatory Asylum at Golden-bridge, for members of their communion who have been discharged from prison; it is surely incumbent upon Protestants to establish a similar institution. This is now being attempted, and the present system of prison discipline holds out to the inmates as an encouragement to good conduct the remission of a portion of the term of penal servitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the unqualified liberty of the Asylum, as a preparation for again enjoying the privileges and responsibilities of a social position. When established, the Protestant Reformatory Asylum may be expected to be almost self-supporting, and like the schools subsidized by government. The Committee now trusts that the public will see the necessity of the institution, that its claims will be recognised, and that the requisite funds will be contributed.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretaries, or by any member of the Committee.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, 5*l.*; Mrs. Crofton, 3*l.* and 1*l.* annually; Cannock and White, 3*l.*; John Lentaigne, Esq, 3*l.*; Hans H. Woods, Esq, 5*l.*; Hon. Judge Hayes, 5*l.*; Alexander Norman, Esq, 2*l* and 1*l* annually; Leonard Dobbin, Esq, 2*l.*; W. Peebles, Esq, 2*l.*; George W. Maunsell, Esq, 2*l.*; C. Gausell, Esq, 1*l.*; John Connor, Esq, 1*l.*; John Galloway, Esq. 1*l.*; W. Henry, Esq, 1*l.*; Miss Maxwell, 1*l.*; Miss Brooke, 1*l.*; Miss Ferguson, 1*l.*; Rev. H. Murphy, 1*l.*; Dr. Barker, 1*l.*; Dr. Bolland, 1*l.*; C. Dobbs, Esq, 1*l.*; J. Flood, Esq. 1*l.*; Mrs. MacDonnell, 1*l.*; Mrs. Whately, 1*l.*; A. G. Moller, Esq, 10*s.*; Miss Bayly, 10*s.*; Mrs. Johnston, 5*s.*; George Brooke, Esq, 5*l.*; H. H. Joy, Esq, Q.C., LL.D., 2*l.*; Lady Grace Vandeleur, 2*l.*; Mrs. H. Coddington, 1*l.*; Sir J. K. and Lady James, 1*l.*; Rev. R. Carmichael, F.,T.C.D., 10*s.* 6*d.*; James Corry Lowry, 1*l.*; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D., 2*l.*; Joseph Wilson, Esq., 5*l.*; Miss Woods, 10*s.*; Mrs. W. French, 1*l.*; Alderman Hudson, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Henry Mills, Esq., 10*s.*; Messrs. Ball and Co., Bank, Henry-street, 5*l.*; George Tombe, Esq., 10*l.*; William A. Elliott, Esq., 10*s.*; J. and A. Lowry, Esqrs., 1*l.*; John Jameson, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Mrs. H. Coddington, 2*l.*; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D., 2*l.*; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, 2*l.*; Venerable Archdeacon Strong, 2*l.*; J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., 3*l.*; Miss Hutchinson, 1*l.*; J. Blood, Esq., 1*l.*; H. Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 1*l.*; J. Stewart, Esq., 1*l.*; Rev. A. Hamilton, 1*l.*; Simon Davenport, Esq., 1*l.*; W. H. Fry, Esq., 1*l.*; Hon. Judge Cramptoln, 5*l.*; Hugh Moore, Esq., 10*s.*

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE,
for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.
Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's Walk.

FOR SALE.—A handsome Cottage residence, standing on two acres of excellent land, with carriage drive, garden, lock-up yard and offices, pump, &c., situated about a mile from Monkstown and Kingstown Railway Stations, commanding beautiful views. On the side of the land farthest from the dwelling-house are erected a row of nice cottages, let to respectable tenants, who pay their rents, amounting in the aggregate to £100 a year, with the utmost punctuality; the entire is held under lease for over 900 years, at the low rent of £19 a year, with Parliamentary Title.
The House has been only a few years built and is in perfect repair, suitable for the reception of a respectable family. It contains handsome Drawing-room, Parlour, and Three Bed-rooms, Entrance Hall with Conservatory Kitchen, Larder, Pantry, Water-closet, and Servants' Rooms. Immediate possession could be given. Valuing the House and Land at the low rent of £60 a year, the nett profit would be £140 per annum, price £2,000.
Apply at the premises, Grange Cottage, Kill-avenue, Monkstown.

TO LET, AS OFFICES,
TWO LARGE DRAWING-ROOMS,
8, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

PATMAN'S HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY,
AUCTION AND VALUATION OFFICES,
23, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES TO BE LET.
AT SANDYMOUNT.—A detached House, £16 a Month; and one on the Strand, with Views of the Sea, Howth, &c.
... MONKSTOWN.—A large House, £20 a Month.
... BRAY.—A detached House, situate in the Valley of Diamonds, will be Let either furnished or unfurnished.
... GLEN OF THE DOWNS.—Two Houses, one at £30 to November, and the other at £15 a Month.
... DUNDRUM.—A First-class Detached House will be Let for 2 Months.
... BELFAST.—A Magnificent Establishment, with ample accommodation for a nobleman or gentleman of fortune; by the year or for a term of years. Either Furnished or Unfurnished.—Terms moderate.
UNFURNISHED TOWN HOUSES, SOUTH SIDE, TO BE LET.
FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE—a First Class House, £75 a year.
UPPER MERRION-STREET—Two First Class Houses; One for Sale.
UPPER MOUNT-STREET—A First Class House on Lease.
UPPER LEESON-STREET—A Handsome Commodious House, 70 Guineas a-year.

LOWER LEESON-STREET	Ditto	Ditto	£65 a-year.
UPPER BAGGOT-STREET	...	...	£65 a-year.
WELLINGTON-ROAD,	...	...	70 Guineas a-year.
LOWER BAGGOT-STREET	...	...	£70 a-year.
LOWER MOUNT-STREET	...	...	Terms moderate.
GT. BRUNSWICK-STREET	...	...	"
MOLESWORTH-STREET	Business Houses, to be Sold.		
DAWSON-STREET AND DAME-STREET.—Several Business Houses to be Let or Sold.			

RATHMINES.—Two very nice medium class Houses, £45 to 60 guineas a year; also,
One detached House, with 5 Acres of Land, suited for a family of the first respectability.
ROUNDTOWN.—A Detached Residence, standing on upwards of two acres of Land.
DUNDRUM—3 Cottages, with 4 Acres of Land, to an improving tenant—very cheap.
With many others, suited for all classes, both in Town and Country.

WANTED,
A Farm of 100 Irish Acres, with good House, within 30 miles of Dublin; also,
A Farm of from 50 to 80 Irish Acres, within 40 miles of Dublin; and
A Gentlemanly Residence, with 5 to 20 Acres, near Dublin.
All communications respecting the foregoing to be made to Philip R. Patman, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

HANDSOME IRON GREY HORSE FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—An extremely Showy Iron Grey Horse, 15-2 hands high, 5 years old, and engaged Sound, subject to any question. Is perfectly quiet in either Saddle or Harness, and has been ridden as a Charger. To be seen for one week at the Stables,
8 HERBERT-PLACE.

Education.

SCHOOL FOR COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL EDUCATION.
No. 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
LATE REV. DR. WALLS.
MR. WILLIAM HEASLE, M.A., T.C.D., Ex-Classical Scholar, Classical first Honor-Man Prize-Man in English Composition. *First* Classical Scholar, 1851, &c. } Principals.
MR. WILLIAM MORTIMER, M.A., T.C.D., Ex-Science Scholar, first Honor-Man, Lloyd Exhibitioner, Bishop Law's Prize-man, First Senior Moderator, and first gold medallist in Mathematics and Physics.
The business of this establishment will be resumed on Monday, August 16th, when the Principals request a punctual attendance of the pupils.
The kind attention of the public is respectfully drawn to the following facts:—
1st.—That Mr. Heasle and Mr. Mortimer are each of them qualified to give the education which they profess to give.
2nd.—That the pupils each of them have had, have obtained and are obtaining high distinction similar to their own.
The truth of the former of these statements may be easily tested by reference to the Dublin University Calendar, and in proof of the latter a list of honours obtained by the pupils during this current year is subjoined:—
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, HILARY TERM, 1859.
Mr. Flynn, 1st Honor in Science.
Mr. Hume, 2nd Honor in Classics.
Mr. Grahame, 2nd Honor in Classics.
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, TRINITY TERM, 1859.
Mr. Flynn, 1st Honor in Science.
Mr. Wm. Hassard, 2nd Honor in Science.
TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, SIZARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1859.
Mr. Grahame, Classical Sizarship.
Mr. Graham was the only Pupil educated in any of the Schools of Dublin or its vicinity who was successful on this occasion, and he was prepared exclusively by Mr. Heasle, *in the School*, without any College grinding; and Pupils similarly prepared by Mr. Heasle have, during the last Seven Years, obtained fifteen high places at Entrance, and fifteen Sizarships.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices.....{345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

MESSRS. JAMES M'DONNELL & COMPANY,
OLD BAWN MILLS AND No. 3, COPE-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to intimate that they have been appointed AGENTS for the LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and that they are prepared to accept insurances in both Departments.

LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital, £2,000,000.
Income, upwards of £1,000,000.
LIFE DEPARTMENT—The Rates of Premium in this branch are as moderate as those of any other responsible office. Bonuses are divided every three years, and the next dividend every three years and the next division will be made in 1860, on all policies in existence, on the 20th July next.
FIRE DEPARTMENT—The Directors make it a point to settle all claims promptly. The usual rates of premium are charged.
Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and further Information in both the Fire and Life Departments may be obtained from Messrs. James M'Donnell & Company, No. 3, Cope-street; and in the Fire Department from Mr. R. Perrin, Sackville-steet.
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
August, 1859.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE,
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street),
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

TO INVALIDS.
THE WATER CURE.
MOYVALLEY HOUSE is again open for Patients, conducted by the Proprietor, P. Jack, M.R.C.S.A. Beautiful Demesnes. Salubrious Air and pure Springs. The district peculiarly suited for the successful treatment of Chest and other diseases. No spot in England, Scotland, or Ireland more so, (not excepting Malvern, or, Bridge of Allan).
Mr. Jack may be consulted in Dublin every Tuesday, from 1 till 2 o'Clock, at Mr. David Gowan's, No. 6, Lower Sackville-street. For Prospectus apply to the Proprietor, Moyvalley House, Moyvalley, Enfield.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—"The Silent Companion," a new Medical Treatise showing the best means of preventing disease, and the easiest method of Self-Cure. Sent Free on receipt of Two Penny Stamps to Prepay postage. Letters must be addressed, PROFESSOR KIRKHAM, 32, CAPEL STREET. DUBLIN.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF ANY ONE REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATMENT or those suffering under Nervous Debility, they should at once consult PROFESSOR KIRKHAM, and patients whose cases have been unskilfully treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, should also consult
PROFFSSOR KIRKHAM, at
32, CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.
A cure guaranteed in every case—Hours of consultation from 10 until 8 o'clock (Sundays excepted). The utmost secrecy observed in all cases.
N.B.—Private entrance by the hall door.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted daily in all cases of Nervous Debility, Irritability, Trembling of the Hands, Indigestion, Involuntary Blushing, Delusions of the Mind, Depression of Spirits, &c., whether produced by sedentary employment, residence in the tropics, or otherwise. Messrs. Day have also given a great portion of their time to the study of Scorbutic, Skin, and other pernicious Diseases; their method of treatment is very expeditious, and involves no actual restraint either in diet or occupation.
Fee, Ten Shillings.
A Guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding Ten Shillings, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine to Nine. Sundays from Nine till Two o'Clock.
Observe—37, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Expansions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

Cards.

MR. GAY, DENTIST,
5, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
(Late of Surgeon Corbett's.)
An artificial Set of Teeth from £3 10 0
Single Tooth from 0 3 6
Operations equally moderate.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 24, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins. he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glackman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as he will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

COUNTY MAYO.
ROYAL HOTEL, BALLINA.
MR. JOHN PRESCOTT,
Having become Proprietor of this Old Established Hotel, respectfully intimates that he has fitted it up in a superior style, with entirely new Furniture, and is determined, by strict personal attention, in all its apartments, to render it a comfortable temporary Residence for Tourists, Travellers, Commercial Gentleman, and Families.
Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the Guests. Materials will be genuine, charges moderate, attendance punctual, and nothing left undone, calculated to make the Royal Hotel a desirable abode.
Appartments are appropriated specially to Commercial Gentleman. Ballina, 10th August, 1859.

IF YOU WANT a GENUINE PINCH of SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 87, COLLEGE GREEN.

If you want a GOOD TRUNK CHEAP go to THE MANUFACTURER,
W. PRIDE.
186, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.*

A CARD.
J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

J. O'GORMAN, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
53, WESTLAND-ROW.
Auctions, both Agricultural and otherwise, conducted in all parts of Ireland free of travelling charges.
Cash advanced on all description of property sent in for sale.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL IMPORTER,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.
The best article supplied at the Lowest Market Rates. Safety Furniture Vans, Piano-Forte Vans. Floats and Spring Carts, on Hire Cheap, and at a moment's notice.
LIVERY STABLES and Sales by Commission, of Horses, Carriages, &c. daily.
BEVERLY SMYTH, PROPRETOR,
30, SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.
12, Eustace-street, Dublin.
I FEEL great pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally, that in addition to my other agencies, I have been recently appointed Agent for the Sale of the celebrated Patent Peat Charcoal. I am now in a position to supply same at the shortest notice, at the following prices:—
Bags containing ½ bushel, 0s. 6d.
do do ½ do. 1s. 0d.
do. do. 1 do. 2s. 0d.
Larger quantities proportionably cheaper. Orders by post punctually attended to. E. H. MOORE.

Miscellaneous.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.
G. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

J. GODFREY RYAN AND CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS,
6, GREAT STRAND STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—A large lot of Springfield Mills Writing Paper, just received, which we offer to the Trade at the Maker's price.
July 19, 1859.

PRESERVING FRUITS.
Pines, Raspberries,
Bouquets, &c.
P. KIRBY begs to remind his Customers and the Public that he is constantly supplied with the above, in addition to his varied and well selected stock of Dessert Fruits.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND KILLESTER GARDENS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable advance in Wholesale Prices, we continue to sell our BEST BLACK TEA, at 3s. 8d. per lb.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
Superior Coffee, 1s. 4d. per Pound.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS,
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET.
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT
JAMES LYNCH
Is doing the largest Retail
TEA TRADE
In this City, a result entirely owing to the superior judgment invariably evinced, for many years, in the selection of his Teas. And NOTWITHSTANDING THE DISREPUTABLY EXHIBITED ANTAGONISM OF HIS NARROW-MINDED AND JEALOUS ENEMIES IN THE TEA TRADE, HE IS GRATIFIED TO OBSERVE THAT HIS BUSINESS STILL CONTINUES TO INCREASE.
He is selling his best Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb., which he confidently recommends consumers to compare with THE VERY BEST to be had in any other Establishment AT ANY PRICE.
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT

NEW MORNING CONSERVATIVE PAPER,
THE IRISH TIMES,
Is now published every day
WITH THREE EDITIONS.
The Morning Edition is published at 5 a.m.
The Midday Edition ... ... at half-past one.
The Evening Edition ... ... at half-past four.
Single Copy—
ONE PENNY.
Agents supplied in every Town.

FRENCH SHADE CLOCKS IN GILT AND BRONZE. My Ware-room is stocked with the a great variety, and newest designs of the above, suited for Presentation; Wedding Gifts &c., and at lower prices than such can be purchased elsewhere, being a direct importer and manufacturer.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER AND ELECTRO-PLATER,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite the Provosts House.)
July, 26th 1859.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN CURZON'S COATS, HE IS A FIRST-RATE CUTTER
16, DUKE-STREET, OFF DAWSON-STREET.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

Monday, August 15.

An improvement was apparent in the English Funds this morning of ¼ per cent., which was maintained up to the close. The difference between the quotations which ruled this market, compared with those of Saturday, were ¼ better for both Consols and New Threes; Consols were ¼ better here for cash not quoted for account. New Threes were ¼ better for both cash and account. Bank Stock firm. Ballast Office Debentures steady. Nothing done in Railway Debentures, nor in Joint Stock Banks. City of Dublin Steam of 1836, improved a ½. Commercial Building Shares rose £1 Patriotics improved ½. Gas shares for sale. Carysfort Mines sellers. General Mines rather sellers. Mining Company of Ireland offered. Wicklow Coppers advanced £1; buyers at the advance. Ballymena, half shares, receded 5s. Cashel-Stock quoted at 105 x d, a decline of 5s on last price, cum. div. Buyers of Drogheda, Dundalks, and Belfast Junctions. Killarneys were done on Saturday at 14. Midlands receded 5s. on the old shares, and ½ on the half shares. The only business done in the Preference Railway Shares were the Drogheda, at last price. Dundalks and Limericks are asked for The Waterford and Limerick Railway Company intend paying a dividend on the original shares of the company at rate of 1 per cent. per annum.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ *We have received several letters respecting alleged abuses in the Marshalsea. For obvious reasons we defer their publication for a day or two.*

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—AUGUST 16TH.
Morning Tide, 12.9. Evening, 12.24.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16.

THE most important contribution that has been made of late to the elucidation of the subject of Religious Revivals is the sermon preached a few Sundays ago, in St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Salmon, and now published by him with the addition of valuable notes and appendices. As the Revival movement may be expected to reach this city ere many weeks elapse, it is desirable that just and Scriptural views concerning the nature of these social phenomena should be widely diffused among us, and that both the advantages which may be derived from them, and the dangers which accompany them, should be carefully and candidly pointed out. If Dr. Salmon's able and timely publication were likely to be pad as widely as its merits demand, we should content ourselves with simply expressing our entire concurrence in its views. But, as anything bearing the title of a sermon is *caviare* to a multitude of readers, we think we may be doing an acceptable service if we briefly state the leading points of this pamphlet as far as possible in the author's own words.

The main question to be answered is whether the physical and mental excitement that accompany revivals is the work of God's spirit, or is it merely the result of natural causes, such as operating on the mind of Europe in the middle ages, produced the Crusades, and such as the Jesuits subsequently reduced to a regular system, and as the Redemptorist Fathers of the present day employ with so much skill to excite the devotional feeling of their hearers. As the mere statement of the question in this way may give offence to many good people, Dr. Salmon justly observes that to assign natural causes for a thing does not exclude the agency of Him who is the Great First cause of all; nay, "a thing may be produced by natural causes, and yet may be the very means appointed by the Spirit of God to do his will." With this explanation of his meaning, and with the cordial admission that the movement will in many cases lead to good results, Dr. Salmon avows his belief that "there is nothing which we read of as taking place in the North which can appear otherwise than as perfectly natural to any one acquainted with the sympathetic influence of emotion in large masses, and with the means by which nervous susceptibility may be artificially heightened." As to the paroxysms and visions that are described, and the fact that strong and sudden impressions are made on persons who are quite indifferent or passive up to the moment of seizure—these things which are commonly appealed to as proofs of the miraculous nature of the work.—Dr. Salmon contends, are the very circumstances that betray in it a human and artificial origin. It is a mistake, he says, to suppose that the work of the Holy Spirit on the mind must necessarily be an object of immediate consciousness on our part.

"You must remember that the natural operations of the mind are the workmanship of the same Spirit who breathed into our nostrils the breath of life; and those operations are not suspended, but rather restored to their freest exercise, when God by His grace regrants us that liberty of which the fall had deprived us. Since then the work of the Holy Ghost is not an interruption of the exercise of our natural faculties, but rather an harmonious development of them, it must become an object of consciousness, not directly but by its results. Rude and sudden changes usually mark the works of man, but the works of nature generally increase by gradual and scarcely perceptible transitions, which require the lapse of some time to make them remarkable. And it is among these that our Lord has sought an emblem for the work of grace in the heart when he compares it to the seed "which a man casts into the ground, and which, while he sleeps and rises night and day, springs and grow up he knows not how."

Again, the work of the Spirit in our hearts is not unaccompanied by exertions of ours:—

"The Bible always represents the work of God's Spirit as a work done on the wills of His people. He is the source of all holy desires, all good counsels, all just works; and yet it is not that he causes men, as senseless machines, to perform certain actions, but it is that He so shapes their wills that they, as rational voluntary agents, do those things which are pleasing in His sight. We are not carried to Heaven like inanimate objects, but we ourselves receive strength to tread by our own steps the way to Zion. We are ourselves the soldiers who are enabled by the might of that Spirit to subdue our spiritual enemies."

Another consideration of great weight in the matter is that the Spirit's work is one which is wrought out merely on the emotive part of our nature, but on our whole nature. It enlightens the understanding and controls the life, as well as touches the heart. Admitting, or rather insisting on, the necessity of pious emotions as a *part* of religion, the question remains—if we possess such feelings, are we then safe?

"Can we trust to them without danger as certain evidences of our spiritual health? Alas! it is certain that we cannot. We are fearfully and wonderfully made, and it is extraordinary how much the power of exciting such feelings depends on the state of our bodies—our constitutional temperament, and our nervous susceptibility. What might make us suspect that these could not correspond exactly to our spiritual state, is that the tendency of such feelings is to become less vivid the oftener they are excited; so that they do not grow with our growth and grace, and the aged Christian may feel it impossible to experience the same raptures of love and wonder which filled his soul when first he learned to know that the Lord is gracious. Religious excitement—strong emotion—is a thing, which, from its nature, cannot be lasting. It is like the corn of wheat cast into the ground, whose nature it is to decay and die; but it may live in its permanent effects, by producing the fruits of changed habits, and new principles of action. Religious excitement may be, and often is, a good thing. The tendency to worldliness is so strong with us all; we are so prone to fix our whole thoughts on things below, and to lose all power of realising the existence of anything higher, that it does us good to be brought into contact with others who are strongly impressed with the reality of eternal things, and so to have our own feelings stirred up, and to be made capable, in this way, of forming resolutions and commencing plans from which, in cooler moments, indolence or indifference might have kept us back. Metal when heated may be made to take a form with ease, which when cold it would stubbornly have resisted. But then you will observe that the essence of the whole thing is that it *does* take a new form. The mere heating it and letting it cool again can lead to no useful result. But this is the mistake which many make about religious excitement. They look on it as *in itself* the good result which it is desirable to produce, instead of being the *means* which, by God's blessing, may be the cause of a change of life. Many are taught to look for the evidence that God has given them His spirit, not in His present work on their souls, but to the fact that at some former time they have been the subject of strong religious emotions. They are satisfied to know that the metal was once heated, instead of asking what form it assumed. And this plan of looking to the past instead of to the present is productive at times of opposite evils. With some who think that if they ever have experienced certain emotions, they must be safe for ever, it may produce presumption and false security; with others who feel themselves obliged to acknowledge that they are now incapable of receiving in themselves anything approaching to the feelings they once experienced, the temptation arises to believe that, having fallen away from grace, they have arrived at a state at which it is impossible to renew them to repentance."

Having by these several tests decided against the claim of the Revival movement to be considered as in any respect supernatural, Dr. Salmon proceeds to inquire how far is it worthy of Christian approval and support. Notwithstanding the length of our previous extracts, we cannot resist quoting the author's just and faithful words on this subject in their integrity:—

"It is the duty of a Christian minister to speak what he believes the truth, no matter how great the temptation to reserve it; nay, even if it seemed to him that to keep it back would do God's work better. And I have faith to believe that he who does thus boldly speak the truth will find it in the end more expedient also, and more useful than any disguise of it could have been. Believing then, as I do, that many mistake bodily excitement produced by artificial means for the work of God's Spirit it is my duty to say so plainly, even at the risk of seeming to discourage the efforts of pious men to promote the glory of God. God, I say, can bless this as well as He can cause all other things to work for good, and to promote the extension of His kingdom. When the cholera swept through these countries I have no doubt that the visitation was blessed by God to the souls of many who were thereby awakened to solemn thoughts of death and eternity, that had been strangers to their minds before. But would a knowledge of these good effects justify any one in introducing such an epidemic into the country, even if he could be sure that it would in no case terminate fatally. And I consider it just as unlawful to produce artificially hysterical and nervous disease. Seasons of bodily depression are, no doubt, favourable to religious thoughts, yet we have no right to throw people's bodies into an unhealthy state in the hope of saving their souls. And experience shows that if we were to do so, it would be very doubtful if we should produce permanent good effect. Every one knows how constantly the good resolutions formed in times of sickness and trial are dissipated by returning health and prosperity. The fact is, religious excitement is good, not for itself, but for what it may lead to; and the danger of it is that it is often succeeded by a reaction which leaves the subject of it in a more unfavourable condition than before.

How little respect Dr. Salmon entertains for the merely physical phenomena attending the revivals appears from the course which he recommends a clergyman to take on the first appearance of them among his congregation. Let it be once well known, he says, that bodily convulsions are *not permitted*, and they will not take place. Let the clergyman cause it to be understood that he considers it his first duty not to endanger the health or the sanity of his people; and that he does not regard any persons as fit subjects for his ministrations whose bodily health is such that they cannot be spoken to on the subject of religion, without losing the power of self-control. If persons are stricken during public worship, they should be removed not to the vestry room, to a heated atmosphere, or amongst a number similarly acted on, but to their own or some neighbouring house, where in quiet and seclusion they may receive the treatment and consolation which their case requires. If the clergyman have reason to apprehend the occurrence of these "cases," he should recommend all persons who distrusted their power of self-control to leave the meeting; and if, notwithstanding this, cases occurred, he should adjourn the meeting. This counsel will, perhaps be unpalatable to many zealous ministers; but it squares with the dictates of good sense, and it comes from a man whose interest in the cause of true religion is as much beyond question as is his competency to instruct on every point of christian doctrine and practice.

The *Times* on the Entry of the Army into Paris:—

The Emperor had fairly earned his triumph. He entered Paris yesterday at the head of the troops whom he led to victory. While the National Guard and the Army of Paris kept the ground clear for the military spectacle, and pressed back all who might interfere with the line of the splendid pageant, the Emperor, surrounded by his Guard of Honour and his Staff, led the way from the Place de la Bastille. Four Austrian standards, carried by soldiers chosen from the four Divisions of the French Army, were borne after him, and the captured guns spoke to the senses of the populace the story of the campaign. Then came the long line of Infantry in their campaigning equipment, and a magnificent selection of the Cavalry of the Guard closed the imposing *cortege*. Slowly along those wide Boulevards, which seem to have been devised for scenes like these, and which would appear to be far more aptly measured out for such triumphant processions than the old Via Sacra, this powerful engine of consummated victories and this living reality of force advanced in serried order. The power which had broken the military strength of Austria was present, not in monotonous, long-drawn, feeble columns, as we in our narrow streets are accustomed to parade and eke forth out scanty forces, but in broad masses. The people of Paris could look upon that Army, and believe that it was capable of any conquest, and, perhaps, it suggested possibilities to many a Frenchman's mind which may not be easily or cheaply eradicated. Everything had been prepared with a precision in spectacular arrangement which only a Frenchman can attain. When the head of the *cortege* reached the Place Vendome, that great square was occupied bank above bank by every notable of Paris whom the exigencies of diplomatic decency or of political sympathy did not forbid to be present. Those great platforms which Paris seems to have always in reserve for every species of spectacle were here built up in carefully set forth rows, and no one was present who had not made good his or her claim to be vouched for as a sympathising spectator. The *Moniteur* had previously announced to disappointed thousands that every place had long ago been filled. There, in the midst of that select yet mighty crowd, the Emperor and his Staff drew rein and sat while the troops defiled past. Down the long line of the Rue Rivoli the show passed, and, diverging into different routes, the Army of Italy marched back to their camp. The spectacle, or the demonstration, had listened six hours; it was now ended for the populace, but it was continued by a banquet, grand as the occasion, in the State rooms of the Louvre.

In all this there was no one to shout in the ear of Napoleon III., "Remember thou art mortal!" Yet he is not the shrewd, cold man which Europe believes him if there was not an inward monitor that whispered to him more shrilly than a slave could cry. When he looked upon the tried Army which marched by him, and around upon the tens of thousands who were there to do him honour, it is probable that he remembered what greater triumphs even than these had welcomed his uncle, returning, not from a campaign which was abruptly closed by a compromise, but from the occupation of some great European capital, and from the dictation of a peace which was for his enemy an unconditional surrender. He might have remembered, also, that those great welcomes and those enthusiastic plaudits, and that faithful Army which had done it all, could not fix fortune even for a single life. He did not forget, although perhaps the multitude had forgotten, that between those days of victory and this day of triumph the Imperial hero died a captive, and his son had lived and died a prisoner of Austria. He must have remembered that between Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. three sovereigns and the officers of a Republic had all been greeted by very much the same long resounding acclamations that were then ringing in his ears; and that France had appeared gay and joyous, and as contented as France can be, during that interval when the Bonapartes were a proscribed family. He is, we hope, too hard-headed to be led away by the flutter of cambric handkerchiefs and a cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" He knows the secret of his countrymen's character; he knows not only how physically brave they are, but also how morally timid, how a great success hurries all along, and how eagerly every Frenchman makes haste to separate himself from a tottering cause, and fears to compromise himself by any connexion with an unpopular patron. He can explain this as a necessity arising from the multitude of office-bearers in France, and the obligation which not only these, but also those whom they sustain, are under to stand well with the powers that be. But this explanation serves only to make the fact unchangeable and to demonstrate why continued success must always be a condition of exalted station in France. Napoleon III. cannot in his moments of privacy believe that the multitude of smiling friends who so cheered him and his Empress and his infant son as they were grouped together in the Place Vendome yesterday would not as enthusiastically cheer another Imperial or Royal family, or another Dictator of France, if he had made his way to power. To one thing France is constant. Tattered flags torn by an enemy's shot, trophies taken from a stranger, wounded soldiers struck on the field of battle, will always call forth the popular cheers. An army coming back victorious will always make a Paris holiday. It is easy to excite the French appetite for great military exploits; it is difficult to feed it, and impossible to satiate it. We hope the Emperor does not propose to himself to repeat this spectacle as often as the Parisian holyday lovers may choose to call for it. A wise man may perhaps permit himself this intoxication once in his life, but a repetition would breed a habit, and the habit has been found to be, even in imperial families, certainly fatal.

The *Daily News* upon "The 14th of August:"

The Empire over the water is a professed revival of the Empire of the Cæsars. It is the chosen government of a great nation which has outgrown the puerilities of freedom, and has taken refuge from the perils of public life in the splendid self-renunciation of a crowded democracy. Yesterday was one of those grand occasional festivals in which Cæsarism puts on holiday attire, and its idolators clank their voluntary fetters with a fierce exhilaration, and exulting sense of servitude. How poor do our Parliamentary solemnities—with their sober, quiet and business-like air, with no adventitious aid of colour, noise, or flash of arms—appear in comparison with the magnificent military spectacle which drew fancy prices from the pockets of English excursionists yesterday, for the sake of seeing the winner in the handicap of Villafranca welcome back to a grateful country the survivors of Magenta and Solferino! A government conducted on theatrical principles is bound to look to the completeness of the final tableau; and if the spectacle be regardless of expense, the applause of the public is tolerably certain, even though the curtain come down on an anti-climax in the dramatic interest of the piece. There is nothing like a centralised administration, unimpeded by petty constitutional checks and superior to vulgar responsibilities, for getting up a festival in which the power and glory of a nation are symbolised by streamers and banners and particoloured arches, its dignity by drums, the solidity of its institutions by extemporised masonry and woodwork, its victories by colossal figures of plaster, peace and civil liberties by torrents of Turcos and Zouaves. Let us suppose that the commercial interests which have learned to rejoice in the absence of a popular Assembly are beginning to languish under the burdens of a liberating war and the hazards of a disturbing peace. Here at the cost of a few thousands of pounds which the municipality of a metropolis is always glad to bear, an entertainment is offered to the curiosity of travelling Europe which fills to overflowing the hotels, the restaurants, the cafés, the pleasure-gardens, and even the theatres, at a time of year when Paris, like London, is usually deserted. Surely we ought to think twice, as M. Granier de Cassagnac would say, before we speak lightly of a Government which comes to the rescue of hotels and shops by a tax upon the sight-seeing propensities of the foreigner—a tax most eagerly and gratefully paid.

But the 14th of August, 1859, will be known in the annals of the Second Empire as something more than a fête-day. It will be known to history as the celebration of a more than Roman triumph by a more than Roman conqueror—the triumph of a man and an Emperor over himself and his programme. We have only to compare the enthusiasm of the population of the Faubourgs, at the departure of Louis Napoleon for Italy, with their self-contained and almost undemonstrative satisfaction at his re-appearance yesterday, to understand what such a triumph must have cost. Fifty thousand Frenchmen have been offered up as a sacrifice to St. Napoleon, and fifty millions of money have gone to decorate his shrine; but in the side-chapel, which will hereafter be erected to his successor in the great temple of the Christian Juggernaut, the altar-piece will represent the purely moral triumphs of the deliverer of Austria, the Federator of Italy, and the protector of the Pope. It must be confessed that brilliant as was the pomp and circumstance of that triumphal welcome yesterday, it wanted an accessory or two which would have immensely heightened the general effect. We are not pedantic enough to desire a Roman revival so literal as to include the slave on the victor's car, and the procession of captives from each conquered race. Perhaps, indeed, there was a secret and invisible monitor, *post equitum*, who was whispering to the hero of the day the proclamation of Milan, and no jester on a Cæsar's chariot could devise a more chastening epigram for the Liberator of Italy. But the accessories which were wanting to complete the triumph were a deputation of citizens from the towns of Venetia, of patriots from Hungary, of Cardinals from Rome. Besides, the real victors of Villafranca, the black army of confessors whose prayers were so auspicious to the child-killers of Perugia, were unrepresented in the procession. Rome protected from the Romans by Imperial troops—the Duchies enabled to consult universal suffrage under the protection of Imperial advisers—and the servitude of Venice confirmed to Austria by Imperial diplomatists, are a succession of *coups* which deserved some pictorial commemoration in the Fete of the Fourteenth of August.

The *Morning Herald* upon the Prospects of the Ministry:—

When Parliament meets the healthy action of the constitution will be once more restored. Then definite explanations respecting our foreign policy and home legislation will be demanded, and the representatives of the people will show their unwillingness to tolerate the ascendancy of petty cliques. Then intrigues will be exposed, and some strange revelations elicited. Then the great injustice done to Lord Malmesbury, who conducted our foreign relations with such singular dignity, impartiality, and success, will be more clearly established, and some account demanded of our present unjust stewards. Thus, in spite of the seeming triumph achieved by means of dark intrigues and corrupt practices, the Conservatives will be restored to their legitimate position. Fraud and faction may for a season wear an appearance of success, but retribution is only delayed, not evaded. Abundant signs herald its approach, and men of all parties show themselves anxious to assist in our deliverance from the old Whig yoke. It is an intolerable bondage to which a few people cannot be expected to submit. When the next attempt to shake off the gloomy oppression is made a loud pœn will re-echo through the length and breadth of the land. That reaction will, in all probability, give to Whiggery its death blow. The pernicious system commenced in corruption and deceit, long flourished by these and other inglorious means, and must sink at last—

"Like Lucifer
Never to hope again."

Place and pay, golden bribes and frequent opportunities, will fade from the anxious gaze of its greedy adherents; for to their minds exclusion from office is the direst of human calamities. Hence they have sought by wicked arts and by trading on the weak points of their dupes to obtain the ascendancy which they covet. They have introduced into our free system of government innumerable corrupt practices, and have carried bribery and intimidation to a perilous excess. At the same time, by frequent professions of purity, they induced the public to believe that they were better than the common herd. Their fatal errors since 1832, their policy which excited revolutions both in Asia and in Europe is better understood, and the revelations before election committees have torn away the last disguise. The Whig and Peelite allies have been convicted of that which has damaged John Bright's reputation, and which Englishmen never forgive—namely, rank hypocrisy. Deceit has been one of the methods by which they sought to flourish. Thus, although power has been wrested from others it is not safe in the grasp of these conspirators against the welfare of the country. They know full well that retribution dogs their heels. Ere many months have elasped the justice they have outraged will be vindicated, whilst their fall will furnish stern moralists with another satisfactory proof that power gained by corruption and intrigue proves a curse instead of a blessing, and that success attained by wicked agency neither brings substatial benefits nor secures permanent advancement

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The *Morning Herald* upon the missionary spirit in the Church of England:—

At the southern extremity of Lincolnshire, on the border of the Fen district, at Tydd St. Mary Fen, the good work has been commenced, mainly owing to the untiring energy and perseverance of one active parish priest. The whole population of the parish, spread over nine miles in length from the parish church to the fen-end, barely exceeds three hundred; but more than a thousand persons assembled but a few days ago, drawn from far and wide through the scattered villages, to celebrate the opening of the mission house. With his usual good sense Mr. Mackenzie has turned the whole building to the most practical and, therefore, the best account. It contains fit accommodation for a family of the working class, a room for the use of the officiating clergyman, and over these a large and lofty chamber with an open roof capable of holding 150 persons, and fitted not only for the celebration of Divine Service, but with forms and desks to adapt it for use as a school-room. Here will be, through the week, a school for the children of the poor scattered through the fen, and on Sundays and other holy days a church, with a missionary clergyman specially chosen to teach and to minister to them. The church belongs to the poor, and all it can yield specially for their benefit. And there is little doubt that it will soon be filled with a ready and overflowing congregation, forming a fresh centre of light amidst the waste. It is thus that the Church best throws out healthy roots, striking deep down into the goodwill and respect of the people. It is by the gradual spread of such missionary work as this throughout England that the Church must regain her lost ground, and save millions from the hapless misery of infidelity, of ignorance, of Romish and dissenting error.

What has been done so well at Tydd St. Mary's may be accomplished elsewhere. In many a lonely hamlet and remote village waste, in the crowded wilderness of our great towns and cities—wherever, in fact, men, women, and children are growing up, living and dying like heathens, for want of knowing any better—there a mission house may be built. Its cost is not half that of a church, its usefulness is certainly much greater. Of course this cannot be done without exertion, without untiring energy, and above all without the heart being in the work. These are the only weapons which command success, which have achieved it in the Fens of Lincolnshire, and will achieve it wherever they are put in practice. South Holland is but a type of other parts of England, as far as the condition of its scattered people is concerned, and in the provision made to remedy their spiritual wants. The same need exists elsewhere in a thousand places, and the same remedy alone will serve. The grand requirement of the Church of England just at this crisis is that of men—earnest, hard-working, sound, and temperate; prepared not only to talk on the platform, and to court popularity at public meetings, but for actual labour; ever on the watch to stir up their people to a true sense of the value of Christian privileges, and to spread those privileges, far and wide amongst the poor and the desolate, to thousands who go the wrong way simply because they have never heard of the right. A thousand such men as these scattered through the waste places of England, patiently toiling on among the millions who are perishing for lack of knowledge, from the snares of Romish Jesuitry, and the errors of schism, would soon thin the ranks of both these enemies of the truth and rouse the members of the Church to a real sense of what they should do in her defence. The present outcry against church rates, church doctrine, and church usages, is in a great measure the result of the apathy of members of that Church. She has many enemies, united only in one common hatred of what they know to be purer and stronger than themselves. Against these she must present a bold and determined front; and in her defence, and in her cause, every true Churchman is bound to rally. If the division of her enemies reach her own camp, internal discord will produce its inevitable fruit—ruin. A healthy missionary spirit exerted throughout the length and breadth of the country by able and earnest men, who go forth to their work in the same high spirit of devotion as many have gone to India, to China and to the islands of the South, is all that is needed, with God's blessing, to make the Church of England what she should be—the pride and strength of the land. Let us have the men first; then mission, houses, schools, and churches will speedily follow.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA.

On last evening a crowded audience assembled to witness for the second time during the present series of Italian Operas in Dublin, Verdi's *Il Trovatore*. In a former notice we spoke of Mdlle. Titiens as *Leonara*, and it is now sufficient to record that her vocalisation and conception of the character last evening could not be surpassed. She was encored in some of the sweet and touching airs which fell to her part, and was loudly applauded. Mdlle. Guarducci as *A. Tucend*, well sustained her high reputation. The sweet and plaintive music which belongs to the part of the Gipsy Mother lost nothing of its beauty in her rendering of it; while her acting and conception of the character, forcibly reminded us of Viardot Garcia. The role of *Maurico*, of course, fell to Signor Guiglini, and never was his fine tenor voice heard to greater advantage. In the beautiful aria, *Ah, Si Ben Mio*, he was most deservedly encored. Signor Badiali sustained the part of the Count, and, as a matter of course, *I' Balen* was encored. The accessory parts were well sustained, and the second presentation of the ever-acceptable *Trovators* proved to be highly successful. *Lucrezia Borgia* is announced for this evening, when a crowded house may be expected.

PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

This delightful promenade never looked to such advantage as during the last week. The full silvery moon shone through the trees, and poured a flood of light upon the water of the lake. Many a young heart recalled similar scenes and happy hours; and many another, just for the first time, felt that "Loves' young Dream" comes best and purest by the moonlight. Last night a canopy of dark clouds hung over the city of Canton, forming a magnificent back ground for the display of the fire works. The side walks were, as usual, brilliantly illuminated, and the sports, games, distribution of toys, and music were as attractive as ever. As the evening will soon close in upon us, we advise all who love a ramble under the trees, with all the pleasures which first-rate military bands, fire-works, and a variety of entertainments can give to visit the Gardens.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

OSBORNE, AUGUST 13.

The Queen and Prince Consort embarked at half-past six o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Victoria and Albert, on a cruise. The Queen was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena.

The suite in attendance consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Captain Du Plat, and Major Elphinstone.

Sir George Cornewall Lewis accompanies her Majesty as Secretary of State.

Prince Alfred returned to Osborne yesterday from Edinburgh.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The Ministers present were—Viscount Palmerston, Earl Granville, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Elgin, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.

The marriage of the eldest daughter of the American Ambassador, Mr. Mason, was celebrated this week at the embassy, with Mr. Archibald Anderson, Miss Corcoran the richest heiress of America, and the wife of General Scott, the Commander-in-Chief of the American army, were among the company, which embraced the most distinguished of American society on the Continent. The bride and bride-uroom left for Switzerland.—*Court Journal.*

The Earl of Albemarle and Mrs. and Miss Fitz-Patrick have left the Bilton Hotel. *en route* from Quidenham Hall, to the Right Hon. J. W. FitzPatrick's shooting lodge Queen's County.

The Right Hon. the Earl and Countess of Portarlington have returned to their residence at Emo Park, Portarlington, from London.

Miss Westby left her residence, York-street, on Saturdry, for Belville, Kingstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilde have left town for a short tour in Denmark and Sweden. Mr. Wilde's object, we understand, is to visit the great collections of Scandinavian antiquities in those northern countries, for the purpose of comparing them with the Celtic and Danish remains in Ireland, preparatory to the completion of his Catalogue of Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

Henry Cole Bowen, Esq., has left Limerick for Kilked.

The Army.

FIELD DAY IN THE PHŒNIX PARK.

The whole of the troops in garrison, consisting of the Royal Artillery, the 3rd and 13th Light Dragoons, 1st battalion 20th, 1st battalion 22nd and 30th Regiments, the 2nd Royal Lanark, and the Elthorne Regiments of Militia, with staff and bands will assemble in the Nine Acres, Phœnix Park, at 11 a.m. this day in full dress and light marching order, for the purpose of having a field day. The infantry will be formed by brigades in two lines of contiguous quarter distance columns right in front, facing the south at an interval of 50 paces, with three guns in the right flank of each brigade. 1st brigade under the command of Colonel Hardinge, C.B., the 2nd brigade under the command of Colonel Campbell. The troops will be furnished with blank ammunition for field purposes.

The 1st battalion of the 22nd Regiment at the Royal Barracks, and the 30th Regiment at Beggar's Bush Barracks, are expected to go to the Carragh about the 1st proximo, and relieve the 2nd battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, and the 76th Regiment, which are to return to this garrison. These four regiments will meet at Blessington and encamp for the night, and proceed to their respective destinations the following day.

By permission of Colonel Hardinge the band of the 22nd Regiment will perform at Kingstown to-morrow (Wednesday) from three until six o'clock, p.m., weather permitting.

The board of medical officers appointed by the Duke of Cambridge to report on the hospital tent which has been invented by Major Rhodes, have made a very favourable report of the invention.

A number of experiments have been made at Chatham for several days past with the view of testing a new description of diving-dress for the use of the Royal Sappers and Miners, the invention of Mr. Hinckes, who has obtained a patent for it.

Some correspondence has passed between the Mayor of Great Yarmouth and the War Office with reference to the formation of a volunteer artillery corps, for the protection of that part of the coast. The Government have expressed their readiness to assist in the formation of a corps if the necessary earthworks are erected.

Militia.

The Louth Rifles are under orders for Carlisle, and were to leave Great Yarmouth on Friday and Saturday. A portion of the regiment, however, now lying at Deptford are to be stationed at Bury, Lancashire. The Louth Rifles will be succeeded at Yarmouth by the Donegal Militia.

The Navy.

The royal squadron, consisting of the Victoria and Albert (royal standard at the main), Fairy, Osborne, Fairy Queen, Dasher, and Emerald frigate, weighed from Cowes-roads about 7 p.m., on Friday evening, and steamed down the West Channel, bringing up in Yarmouth roads for the night. At daylight on Saturday morning the squadron proceeded to sea through the Needles passage.

The Russian frigate Poltane, 44, screw, left Spithead on Saturday evening. The liner Retvizan, 90, screw, and the 50-gun screw frigate Gromobol also left Spithead the same evening for the Baltic, the Gromobol saluting the Commander-in-Chief, with 17 guns; the Victory returning the compliment. The Russian frigate Swetlana, lying at the Motherbank, saluted the Gromobol, on the latter leaving Spithead, which vessel returned the compliment.

The Trafalgar, 91 guns, screw steamship, 500 horse power (nominal), Capt. Edward G. Fanshawe, at Sheerness, was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Edward Harvey, on Saturday. The admiral then minutely examined the ship, and on leaving he expressed himself highly pleased.

An Admiralty order arrived at Sheerness on Saturday for the screw steam corvette Cossack, Capt. Richard Moorman, to proceed direct to Plymouth.

The new screw steamship Mara, 80 guns, and 400 horse-power (nominal), at Sheerness, proceeded on a trial trip of her machinery on Saturday; she returned again to her moorings in the evening; the results of her trial were satisfactory.

The screw steamship Queen, 86 guns, and 500 horse-power nominal, in the fitting-basin at Sheerness, is progressing fast with her equipment.

The screw steam frigate Amphion, 36 guns, and 300 horse-power (nominal), at Sheerness, in the fitting-basin, has all stunt and looks admirably.

The Cumberland, 70 guns, sailing ship, Captain Henry D. Rogers, at Sheerness, has completed the return of her guns, stores, &c. On the Commander-in-Chief inspecting her he paid Lieut. Arthur R. Owen, the gunnery Lieut., a high compliment on the state of discipline the crew were in as regarded gunnery. A large portion of her crew have volunteered for ships in commission at Sheerness.

The screw steamship Donegal, 101, Captain Glanville, received her powder in Plymouth Sound on Thursday. Her crew were mustered on Saturday by Port Admiral Sir B. Reynolds, K.C.B.

The screw steam frigate Curaçoa, 31, Capt. A. Phillimore, from Spithead, under fore and aft canvas, arrived on Friday at Plymouth, where she embarked some supernumeraries, and the next day (Saturday) left under steam for the East Coast of South America.

The following appointments were made on Saturday at the Admiralty:—W. J. Grandy, master's assistant, to the Sidon; James Fisher, master's assistant, to the Scylla; Richard Carpenter, paymaster to the Pearl; John E. Skinner, assistant paymaster to the Edgar, and Henry E. Kitchen, assistant-paymaster to the Hastings.

Thanks.

A DISTRESSED MOTHER.—The committee interested in behalf of a distressed mother and her two children, whose case has appeared in the several morning papers, beg to acknowledge having received in addition to the several sums already acknowledged through Dr. Ringland, from A. C. £1, from Thos. H. Hartwell, Esq., 10s., through a friend from J.C. £1, from Rev. Thomas Sturgeon, (Leeds) 10s., and from Miss Sturgeon, 10s. Further contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Rev. D. Stanford, 117, Grafton-street, Rev. D. Fleury, 28, Upper Leeson-street, Rev. Alexander Leeper, 10, Kildare-street, Doctor Ringland, 14, Harcourt-street, and by John Kidd, Esq., 57, Rutland-square.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE.
Tuesday, One o'clock, a.m.

THE FETE NAPOLEON IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, MONDAY, AUG. 15.—The whole diplomatic corps, the members of the Federal Council and the Government of the Cantons, and the municipality of the town, were present at the *Te Deum* in honour of the *fete*—Napoleon, the French Ambassador, M. Turgot, sat on the right, and the Austrian Minister on the left of the President—M. Stampfle. To-day, at Zurich, the plenipotentiaries, and the Deputation of the Government of Zurich were present at the *Te Deum*.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

ZURICH, MONDAY.—The Austrian Plenipotentiary, M. Meysenberg, has not left Zurich for Vienna, as had already been stated. His name was substituted by mistake for the name of Baron Menzbergen. The Austrian Minister, M. Switzerland, has returned to his post in Berne. On Saturday, two Imperial Ministers arrived here from Vienna, and left again yesterday.

FETE OF NAPOLEON AT TURIN.

TURIN, MONDAY.—Last night, and most of this morning, the fete of the Emperor was announced by discharges of artillery. In the morning a review of the French troops took place at nine o'clock. The *Te Deum* was performed in the church, which was richly decorated. There were present the Ministers and members of Parliament, the French Ambassador and the officers of the French army, the Piedmontese National Guard, and a large gathering of the population of this city. This morning eight guns, captured by the troops at the Battle of Palestro, were exhibited in front of the Palace. In the evening there will be a *fete de neut* in the *Place d'Armes*.

General Garibaldi has arrived in Leghorn.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS AT VIENNA.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15.—The Ministerial crisis is not yet over. It is said that a combination, with Count Leo Thun at the head, has met with so many difficulties that its success is very doubtful. Count Cham Martinetz refused to accept the portfolio of Public Instruction, and in regard to his acceptance of the Ministry of the Interior, he put combinations which have been rejected; he has, therefore, returned to his post of Governor of Cracow. Count Golschuski, chief of the Lemberg Government District, has been summoned hither to join the Imperial Commission. Well-informed persons assert that the Constitution which the Commission is about to work out will be characterised by the principle of Decentralisation by the establishment of the Representation of the Provinces, by prerogative given the aristocracy of all the provinces, and, lastly, by a strict Catholic spirit.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENT.

The *Globe* states Mr. D. Christie, Minister to the Argemtine Confederation is appointed to Brazil on the resignation of Mr. Forbes, who was recently transferred to that Embassy by the late Government.

AUSTRALIA.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of Australia the usual dividend,

LUNATIC ASYLUM, LIMERICK.—Major Gavin, M.P., and the Mayor of Limerick had an interview on Wednesday at the Viceregal-lodge, with Mr. Hatchell, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, on the subject on procuring some accommodation for the many applicants for places in the Lunatic Asylum, who are now refused admittance in consequence of the insufficiency of room in the establishment. Mr. Hatchell fully entered into the matter and promised to have immediate steps taken to meet the evil complained of.—*Limerick Reporter.*

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

The actual reduction in Consols, caused by the issue of the Indian and Russian Loans, did not exceed one-sixteenth to one-eighth per cent. There was a fair demand for money to-day at the Bank of England, and in the open market where the rates for choice bills were 2½ per cent. An exceptional withdrawal of £112,000 in bar gold took place to-day at the Bank for exportation to Chili, probably on account of the last loan. The liabilities of Messrs. Edward and Alfred Prist, Corn Merchants, whose suspension has just been announced, are estimated at about £80,000. The assets consist of Coal Waggons, Houses, Ships, &c. The liabilities of Messrs. Demetrio, Greek House, in the Grain Trade, which lately stopped, are likewise estimated at about £80,000, and the prospects of liquidation are unfavourably spoken of.

(Times' City Article.)

The Russian and Indian Loans, caused consols to open this morning at a decline of one-eighth and the improvement which took place subsequently, was not maintained at the Bank to-day; the applications for discount were fully as numerous as yesterday, but in the general market the best paper was occasionally negociated on easier terms, viz:—2¾. per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, AUGUST 15.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95½ ½
New Threes	95½ ⅜

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	95½ ½
Account	95½ ⅜
New Threes, ...	95½ ⅜

Bank Stock, 223 22½; Exchequer Bills, 23-6; Easter Counties, 57; Eastern Counties account, 57½ 6½; East Lancashire, 94; Great Western (money), 55⅛; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95½; Midland Stock (money), 104⅛; South Eastern (money), 73½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, (money), 91; Mexicans, 20½ 20; Mexican account, 20⅛; Turkish (money), 73.

Consols have been steady all the morning. Shares as above at about Saturday's rates; Midlands, from about 104½ ⅜, little doing beyond the settlement of the account. Canadians, steady. French inactive.

ONE P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95½ ½
New Threes	95½ ⅜

2.15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95¼
New Threes	95½ ⅜

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95½
New Threes	95½ ⅜

CORK BUTTER.—1sts. 107; 2nds 103; 3rds. 94; 4ths. 94 5ths. 69; 6ths. not quoted; 3,300 in market.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar very quiet, more enquiry for native Ceylon. Tea, inactive, but firm; Rice, steady; Saltpetre, flat; Tallow, quiet, 54s. 9d. spot, 55s. 6d. last three months.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 15.—Supply of Stock moderately and extensive. Lambs very dull, and sells 4d. per 8lbs lower; calves sold at late decline; beasts and sheep in moderate request, at last weeks quotations; beef 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lbs.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 5s.; lambs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 6d. Supply—Beasts, 4,750; sheep and lambs, 29,260; Foreign, 8,340; calves, 359; Foreign, 110; pigs, 200.

LONDON CORN MARKET, AUGUST 15TH.—Last night and this morning heavy rain. Foreign arrivals liberal of Wheat, large of Oats, small of everything else. Attendance at market pretty good, and Wheat sells at fully last Monday's rates for old and new, English and Foreign. Barley good demand and 6d. higher. Oats sell well at Friday's decline. Norfolk Flour 6d. to 1s. dearer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUG. 15—Market opened steady. Sales about 5,000; imports, 3,261, previously 3,285. Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE, AUGUST 15.—Supply of Beef, Mutton and Lamb, was rather less than last Monday. The demand was very good for each, at rather higher prices for the best qualities of Beef and Mutton. Lambs without change; Beef 4d. to 7d. per lb.; Mutton 6d. to 7½; Lambs 20s. to 32s. each.

Supply 2,374 Cattle, and 1,606 Sheep, and 8 Lambs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUG. 15—Sales, 5,000 including 500 on spec. and for export. Market dull at Friday's rates.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, AUGUST 15.—All descriptions 53s. 3d. to 53s. 6d.; market firm.

WIND AND WEATHER.

Cork, S.W.; Queenstown, N.W.; Waterford, N.E., Belfast, W.N.W.; Derry, W.; Newry, S.W.; Dundalk, N.; Armagh, S.W., all fine; Limerick, W., wet; Kingstown, N.W.; Bray, S.W., both fine; Manchester, S.W., fine; Lancaster, N.; Burnley, W.; Hartlepool, W.; Hull, N.W.; Newcastle, W., rain; Wakefield, W.; Leeds, S.W., all fine. Ardrossan, N.W.; Ayr, S.W.; Glasgow, N.W.; Greenock, S.W.; Paisley, W.; Port Glasgow, W.; Stranraer, S., all fine.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 15.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per cent consols	95⅞
New 3 per cent Stock	94½ ⅝
Ditto for new account 13th September	94⅝
Bank Stock	239½

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	89½
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (New) of £100 ...	88

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Bagnalstown and Wexford 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
Dublin and Kingstown 4 per cent of £100 ...	101

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Hibernian Bank	33
Royal Bank of Ireland	23

STEAM.

City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l.* Shares, improved ...	95⅜
Ditto Half Shares, ...	47½
Ditto shares of 1836	44½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ...	52

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commercial Building Co.	34
Patriotic Insurance	5⅞

MINES.

General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	3
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	12⅞
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	48

RAILWAYS.

Belfast and Ballymena	50
Ditto Half Shares	20½
Great Southern and Western	105 xd
Killarney Junction	14
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal	53
Ditto Half Shares	26½

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cent. redeemable ...	26½

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols.....	94⅞	95½	95½	95½	95	——
Ditto Account.....	——	——	95	——	——	94⅝ ⅜
3 per Cent. Stock.....	——	——	——	——	——	——
New 3 per Cent. Stock....	94½ ⅜	94⅝	94⅝ ⅜	94⅝	94½ ⅜	94⅝
Ditto Account.....	94⅝	——	94⅝	94⅝	——	94⅝
Bank Stock.....	239½	239½	239½	——	——	239½

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, (Brother and Successor of the late John Egar, ——) desires to inform his numerous Friends and Patrons that he has REMOVED from 72, Dame-street to

16, SUFFOLK-STREET, One Door from Grafton-street, where he continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A Single Artificial Tooth, from	... ...	£0	5 0
A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from		5	5 0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement,		0	5 0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
Consultation Free.

LEITH VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—This corps is progressing fast both in numbers and efficiency, and meet regularly for drill in Bell's School-yard, Junction-road, every morning. The clothing contract has been concluded with Mr. Middlemas, of the South-bridge, who has produced a very handsome uniform. The tunic is as military as volunteers could desire, and appears to us to be more gentlemanly than any which have been yet turned out, as it is not so short and "docket"-like.—*Daily Scotsman.*

DR. HUMPHREYS AGAIN.—We have received another exculpatory letter from Dr. Humphreys, dated "America, July 19th," and bearing the post mark of "Toronto, July, 20th." The writers of both these letters confine themselves to the minor details of the doctor's flight from Cheltenham. With a moral blindness which is truly astonishing they appear to treat as of secondary importance the damning fact that the doctor was accompanied in his flight by a lady, the mother of eight children, and that he himself left his own wife and children to the mercy of the public. Of what importance it can be in the face of this fact whether the "doctor got possession of his wife's watch on the morning of his departure or a week previously, or whether he "borrowed" her loose cash, or she voluntarily "lent" it to him, we are at a loss to imagine. There is one portion of this letter which may, however, be "important if true," to his dupes and creditors in Cheltenham, in which he says, "This, however, I am resolved upon—and I am writing to that effect to my solicitor, Mr. Preen—if health and means shall admit of my doing so, and arrangements can be made to secure me a fair hearing, I will ere long return and seek a full investigation of my affairs, and of every charge recently made against me, from the Bankrupt or Insolvent Court." If Dr. Humphreys has already made this communication to his solicitor, the best advice which that gentleman can give him will be to stay where he is. It is hardly likely the atmosphere of Cheltenham will agree with his constitution.—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

LIFE AND TIMES OF CHARLES BIANCONI, ESQ., J.P.

(FROM THE DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY.)

Charles Bianconi was born on the 26th of Sept., 1788, at Tregola, a small village in the duchy of Milan, where his father had a silk factory. At an early age he was removed to the care of his paternal grandmother at Caglio, near Asso, of which place his mother's brother, Dr. Mazza, was the provost. The doctor was a literary man, and all the savans of the neighbourhood were in the habit of assembling at his house, and discussing various questions of literature and philosophy. Some of the Bianconi family were persons of note at Asso, Vitali Bianconi being the podesta of that place, and afterwards of Como; and another uncle, Joshua, with whom the young lad and his grandmother lived, was rector, first at Chalio, and afterwards at Guanzate. Charles was at an early age sent to the school of the Abbe Edadlio, who has the reputation of having made many distinguished scholars. Amongst them, however, young Bianconi was not destined to be numbered, as the only reputation he acquired there was that of being the greatest dunce and the boldest boy. His master and associates failed to see that the quantities which earned him his character were but the indications of a mind eminently practical, and a spirit of adventure and daring. When he had reached his fifteenth year, his father, wishing to place him beyond the reach of a persecution then carried on against many of the families in that part of Italy, entered into an engagement with a person of the name of Andrea Feroni, by which the lad was to be taken to England, and instructed in the trade of selling prints, barometers, and looking glasses; and in the event of his not liking that occupation, he was to be placed under the care of Colnaghi of London, the eminent print seller, who was a friend of his father, and a native of the same part in Italy.

A liberal sum of money was placed in Feroni's hands to defray the boy's expenses for eighteen months. Previous to his departure, he visited his mother, who was so overcome that she fainted. Her last words never left his mind:—'Whenever you think of me, and are at a loss to know what I am doing, I shall be at that window, from which I shall soon witness your departure, watching your return.' Feroni, instead of proceeding to London, went direct to Ireland; and reaching Dublin, he took up his abode, with his young apprentice, in Temple Bar, in 1802. The plan adopted by Feroni was to despatch his boys upon Monday morning through the neighbouring country, furnished with two pounds' worth of prints, set in leaden frames; these they were expected to sell during the week, and to return on Sunday night with the proceeds. It can be readily imagined that a life of this kind was not without its charms to a lad of Bianconi's disposition, and well calculated to sharpen his natural aptitude for observation. After some time the sphere of these tours was enlarged, and he visited the seaport towns on the eastern coast, making his way as far as Wexford and Waterford. During this rambling life the youth met many adventurers and made many friends most of whom remained steadfastly attached to him throughout life. On one occasion, when at Passage, near Waterford, he was arrested by a magistrate, under whose suspicion he fell in consequence of having for sale some likenesses of Bonaparte. It was in vain that the boy asserted his innocence; he was thrust into a dark and cold guard room, where he was left all night: and next morning when the fears of the rural Shallow had abated he was set at large.

The period of his apprenticeship having expired, Feroni declared his readiness, in fulfilment of the terms of his arrangement with his father, to take the young man back to Italy. The latter, however, declined the offer. He had determined not to return to his own country, but to push his fortune in Ireland. Feroni, thereupon, returned him his purse, with a sum less than fifty louis d'ors, and left him to shift for himself. With this sum young Bianconi commenced on his own account, and he settled as a printseller, first at Carrick-on-Suir, in the county of Tipperary, in 1806, and from thence he removed in 1808 to the city of Waterford, and the following year he went to Clonmel, where he opened an establishment as carver and gilder. His business now steadily increased, so that by the year 1815 he had amassed a considerable amount of property. In the meantime the experience of the past was not lost upon him. In the prosecution of his business, he had been in the habit of travelling a great deal between the different country towns, and thus he was led to reflect on the total want of accommodation for travellers of the middle class, the only mode of conveyance being a few mail and day coaches on the main lines of road. His practical mind at once saw that a field was presented for a speculation that would not only be most profitable to the proprietor, but highly beneficial to the public. Accordingly, in 1815, he established a stage car, drawn by only one horse, between Clonmel and Cahir, capable of holding six persons. At this time, in consequence of the peace, he was able to procure first class horses, intended for the troops, at a very low price; and the first experiment being successful, he extended his plans, and before the end of the year had cars plying between Clonmel, Cashel, Thurles, Carrick, and Waterford; thus establishing that system which has since become so wide spread and well known as "Bianconies cars"

Ere long the system developed itself with extraordinary success; so that at length in the year '43 the whole of the south and west, and a great portion of the north of Ireland were traversed through the cross roads from market town to market town, by one hundred well appointed two and four wheeled vehicles, drawn by two, three, and four horses, carrying from 4 to 20 persons each, travelling eight or nine miles an hour, at an average of one penny farthing per mile for each passenger, and performing daily 3,800 miles. During this time no car, except when connected with postal communication, was permitted to travel on Sunday; and it is satisfactory to find that the result was actually beneficial, even in point of economy, on Mr. Bianconi's own testimony. "I can work a horse eight miles a day, six days in the week, much better than I can six miles for seven days." The growth and extent of railway communication necessarily affected car establishments; the diminution was inconsiderable owing to their activity with which Mr. Bianconi directed his labours into the new districts, when the old were invaded by the steam engine and rail; and the remoter districts are now, by means of these conveyances, connected with the provincial stations of all the great railways. In the year 1858, the establishment consisted of sixty-seven conveyantes (ten of which are coaches) performing daily four thousand two hundred miles, and traversing twenty-two counties. The benefits which the system has conferred upon Ireland can scarcely be overstated. It raised the social and moral condition of the humbler farming and trading clases; it gave a stimulus to industry, and enabled the less wealthy to economise their time. We may be permitted to quote a soatement of Mr. Bianconi's, that reflects great credit on the Irish people;—"My conveynaces, many of them carrying very important mails, have been travelling during all hours of the day and night often in lonely, unfrequented places; and during the long period of forty-two years that my establishment is now in existence, the slightest injury has never been done by the people to my property, or that entrusted to my care." During this period Mr. Bianconi reaped abundantly the fruits of his enterprise and energy He amassed a large fortune, and, while he served thousands he made firm friends in every grade of life, from the lowest to the highest in the land; commanding universal respect for his probity, and good will for his liberal dealings with those whom he employed. In August, 1831, he obtained letters of naturalisation, and subsequently filled the office of Mayor of Clonmel. Charles Bianconi is one of those remarkable men who, from time to time, are to be found in every country—men whom Providence sends forth from their own land, in a spirit of adventure, to invigorate with new blood, and enlighten with new views the country of their adoption—to be at once the founders of their own prosperity, and the benefactors of society.

HOLLYMOUNT SCHOOLS.—The annual examination of these schools was held on Wednesday, the 3rd of August, in the Boy's School-house, at Hollymount. There were above 100 children in attendance. The proceedings were commenced with a hymn and prayer, after which the Rev. Dr. Drew addressed the children. He took as his text the 15th verse of the 3rd chapter of the 2nd Epistle of Paul to Timothy—"And that from a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus." The Rev. Dr. delivered an excellent and appropriate address, in which he dwelt on the leading doctrines of salvation, viz.—Faith, love, truth, prayer, and forgiveness, illustrating those Christian graces with suitable anecdotes; and he occasionally questioned the children, in his own felicitous style, on what he had said, thus evidently making a deep impression on their youthful minds. The children, having been properly classified, were then examined in the Old and New Testament Scriptures, and in their answering, both in Scripture history and Christian doctrine, elicited the highest commendation from the examiners, reflecting much credit on Mr. Kelly, their zealous and indefatigable teacher. A number of valuable books were distributed to the children, as premiums, by Lady H. Forde. There were present at the examination—Lady H. Forde, Mrs. Butler, and Master and Miss M. Butler; Mr. and Mrs. William Keown; Mr. and the Misses Gordon, and Miss Roe, Highlands; Mr. and Mrs. Moffat, Mrs. and the Misses M. and J. Stevenson, and Miss Woodward; Mrs. and the Misses Smith (Liverpool), the Misses C. and A. Drew, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Dickson, &c. The children were then marched over the hill to the girls' school, where Lady Harriet Forde, with her usual kindness, entertained them at tea. After tea they were arranged in the lawn opposite the school-house, and, having sung the beautiful hymn—

"Oh! that will be joyful,
When we meet to part no more,"

separated, highly delighted with having spent such a happy day.—*Down Recorder*

THE MASSACRE OF PERUGIA.—The Papal government has accorded an indemnity of 3,500 crowns to the American family Perkins, for the losses sustained by them in the Perugian affair. Five thousand crowns was the sum demanded by the United States Minister.

THE HERRING FISHERY.—GALWAY.—For the first time this season the boats around our bay went out a herring fishing on yesterday evening, and we are proud to say, with much success.—*Galway Mercury.*

THE CHURCH—GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, LONDON.

A paragraph in the report of rather a peculiar nature related to the church and schools at Swindon. "The time, (said the report) has at length arrived when the funds for the support of the church and schools erected at Swindon by the voluntary subscription of proprietors and other friends to those institutions, have become nearly exhausted, and some provision ought to be made for the future." That was a question entirely for the proprietors themselves to decide, and no proposal would emanate from the board in reference to it. If he offered an opinion on the subject it would be as an individual.—The church and schools at Swindon were founded in 1844 and '45, and had since been supported out of the money at that time subscribed. The institution had since continued to flourish and had been a great benefit to the place, and therefore to this company, who had so large an establishment there. Looking at it as a question of policy, he thought it would be impolitic to allow the church and schools to fall into decay, which they must do, if not supported from some quarter or another. After adverting to the loss the directors had sustained since the February meeting, in the deaths of their colleagues, Mr. R. C. Brown, of Cirencester; Mr. Thos. J. Badger, of Shrewsbury; and, more recently, of Mr. R. W. Clive, M.P...; and to the retirement of Mr. Atkinson from the office of auditor, the duties which he had discharged to the complete satisfaction of the board, the chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

A discussion ensued on a motion of Mr. Norris, M.P. to set apart £300 a-year for the support of the church and schools at Swindon, where about 1,000 persons in the employment of the company live, and where some 700 children are receiving education in the schools; but it ultimately fell to the ground, the chairman engaging, however, on a suggestion by Mr. Saintsbury, to consider with the rest of the directors, how the necessary funds might be raised by voluntary contributions on the part of the shareholders.

REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN DUBLIN.—Mr. Benson, the gentleman of colour from America, delivered two impressive discourses on Sunday, in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, and stated some interesting facts which came under his own notice connected with the revivals in the North of Ireland. Mr. B. held a prayer meeting after the evening service in the body of the hall, for which a large number remained, and several persons engaged in prayer. All seemed to feel it was good to be there, and a gracious influence appeared to rest on the people. Mr. B. will deliver an address this evening on the same subject in the Hall. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock, which will be the only address he can deliver in the city on this occasion, his engagements requiring him elsewhere.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT BELFAST.—We are glad to learn that the council of the Evangelical Alliance have decided to hold the next annual conference in the town of Belfast, in September, 1859. A meeting of the council will take place on Tuesday, 19th September. On Wednesday, the 20th, the public business will be commenced, preceded by a devotional meeting, at which the bishop of the diocese will preside. In the evening, divine service will be held in several churches and chapels, and sermons preached on the subject of Christian Union. Topics of great interest, both domestic and foreign, will engage attention, and representatives of various foreign churches are expected to be present; and it is hoped, especially in the present religious state of the North of Ireland, that large number of members of the alliance, and of friends of Christian Union, generally, will be attracted to Belfast on this important occasion.—*Record.*

NEW CHURCH AT REIGATE.—A new church for the ecclesiastical district of St. Mark, Reigate, has just been commenced under the auspices of Earl Somers. The chancel of the church, which will be a handsome Gothic structure, will be calculated to hold 700 persons, and the cost will be £3,600. The first incumbent will be the Rev. Arthur Cazenove, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, curate of Frettenden, near Staplehurst.

A NEW CHURCH MOVEMENT.—The Bishop of Exeter has sanctioned a plan proposed to him for organising a community of women desirous of devoting themselves exclusively to works of piety and charity. They are to be called "Sisters of Charity," or "Deaconesses." No perpetual vows are to be taken. A period of probation will first have to be passed, during which it will be allowable to leave at any time. After this an engagment to the society for a period not exceeding five years will be made, renewable at the expiration of that term. The new society 'will be cradled in the vicarage of Buckland Monachornm, near Plymouth, till its growth has enabled it to obtain and occupy suitable premises of its own."

INDIAN MISSIONS.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the other prelates and laity who constitute the executive of the Propagation society, have issued the following notice in reference to extended missionary operations in India, and the East:—"The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in pursuance of a resolution to double the number of European missionaries in India, has already despatched five clergymen, graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, to that country and is anxious, with as as little delay as possible, largely to increase the number. By an other resolution the society stands pledged to found new and strengthen existing missions in the presidential and other principal cities of India; and it would mention Midnapore, Patna, Allahabad, Lucknow, Bareilly, Lahore, Ahmedebad, and Bombay, as places to each of which it is desirous of sending at once an efficient staff of missionaries and schoolmasters. For the supply of men duly qualified to serve God in preaching the Gospel of His blessed Son to the heathen, not only in India, but also in China, Japan, and Borneo, the society makes its solemn appeal to the younger clergy to offer themselves for this great work of the Church of Christ."

THE KILBEGGAN ACELDAMA.—This neighbourhood, already become so infamous as one of the strongholds of Ribbonism, and so deeply stained with the blood of its unoffending victims, has just witnessed a fresh outrage, similar in character and hardly less atrocious than those by which it had been previously disgraced. On Saturday last, Thomas Scally, caretaker over the bog of Culmanier, the property of Ralph Smith, Esq., acting in obedience to the instructions of his employer, summoned to the Kilbeggan Petty Sessions five men of the families of Ryan and Grehan, for having trespassed on his master's property, and taken therefrom bog manure. The offenders were fined for the trespass, and, it appears, actuated by a spirit of revenge, subsequently attacked Thomas Scally and his brother Michael, in the market of Kilbeggan. At seven o'clock on the evening of the same day, the Scallys were peaceably returning to their homes, when they were overtaken by their assailants, who beat them in a most inhuman manner with heavy bludgeons and stones, and inflicted on them many severe wounds, so as to put their lives in imminent danger. This outrage was perpetrated within a few yards of the spot, where poor Jessop was so foully murdered, and the Scallys would, in all probability, have experienced a like unhappy fate, had not the wife of one of the assailants intimated the approach of some police. Her alarm caused the ruffians to desist from their murderous work and fly across the very fields which, it is said, Jessop's murderers passed in their retreat), leaving their victims almost lifeless. The latter were carried to their homes, where they still remain in a very precarious state, their medical attendant being, up to the present, unable to pronounce a decided opinion on their condition. The Scallys are said to be men of excellent character, guiltless of any offence but that of not being confederates of the league whose object is rapine, revenge, and murder, and which seems to have usurped entire control of Kilbeggan and the lands in its neighbourhood. The police, two in number, who arrived at the scene of the outrage, arrested one of the Ryans (Red Darby), who has been committed for examination, charged with others, not in custody, as having been concerned in its perpetration. The principal offenders have as yet evaded justice; a warrant has been issued for their apprehension, and it is to be hoped ere many days, they will be discovered. The neighbourhood of Kilbeggan is acknowledged by all to be in a very shocking state. The shrewd remarks lately made by Chief Justice Lefroy on the impunity which crime has for a long time enjoyed in the King's County, may, we fear be extended to the adjoining parts of Westmeath. The police, as a body, we believe to be ever ready and willing to expose themselves to any danger, and to undergo any amount of labour in the performance of their duty; but there seems to be something in the regulation of the force which cripples their individual efforts and prevents their success in discovering the guilty; for, if this is not the case, how does it come to pass that in the district of which we write, so many audacious crimes have been perpetrated, and criminals invariably permitted to escape justice? Not in terms of accusation, but of friendly warning, we would urge upon the subordinate members of the force to whose care the safety and defence of the well-disposed residents of the Kilbeggan district have been entrusted, that it is incumbent on each individual member to labour uncessingly for the removal of the dissatisfaction which at present prevails on account of the non-preventing and non-detection of crime in their district. The following question agitates the public mind:—There are forty-five police, a sub-inspector, and a resident magistrate in Kilbeggan, the latter gentleman well known to be zealous and efficient in a most eminent degree. A party of half-a dozen men is stationed at Culnamier, the scene of all the outrages. A party of five men occupy the Ballinagore station, within one mile of Culnamier. What is this very large force doing? It is said the Scallys were known to be proscribed men! Why, then, did not the police keep them under their guardianship, and conduct them in safety to their home?—*Westmeath Guardian.*

THE VICARAGE OF LEEDS.—The approaching election for the vicarage of Leeds, which is exciting intense interest in ecclesiastical circles, is fixed to take place on Wednesday next, some delay having been occasioned by the death of one of the trustees in whom the patronage of the benefice is vested. His place has been supplied by the election of Mr. Beecroft, M.P., for the borough, and the trustees are now in a position to proceed to the election. The townspeople express some alarm lest an ultra-Tractarian may be appointed, the religious tendencies of several of the trustees being that way, and the late vicar, Dr. Hook, now Dean of Chichester, having belonged to the High Church party. The election is fixed for Wednesday next, the 17th inst.

DWELLINGS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.

Amongst the numerous indications of progress and of good feeling towards the lower orders of the industrious classes, there are none which we hail with more satisfaction than the strenuous efforts at present being made to improve the dwellings of the "sons of toil."

"The Irish peasantry" (in the words of a commission of which the late Lord Devon was the head) "are the worst housed, worst clothed, and worst fed, of any in Europe."

Numerous plans of labourers' cottages have, from time to time, been proposed, varying in the extent of the proposed accommodation and cost of erection, from the one roomed sod and clay cottage (wood-cuts of which are given in the Report of the Devon Commissioners), built by Captain Kennedy, of Lough Ash, in the county of Tyrone, to the "pair of inexpensive cottages with three-rooms" of the Cottage Improvement Society, Adam-st., Adelphi, London, which costs 168*l.* Intermediate with these are Mr. French's plans, wood-cuts and detached descriptions of which were published some years since in the Transactions of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland. The cottage recently erected on the estate of Sir William Somerville, on the plan of Mr. Keilor, contains three apartments, and costs only 40*l.*; and lastly, the cottages now in course of erection on the Longford estate of the Hon. King Harman, a lithographic plan of which lies before us. Many of these cottages are models as regards comfort, warmth, and ventilation; but that they do not meet all the requirements of the case is evident from the fact that the Duke of Leinster has quite lately offered a splendid silver cup, value £150 for the most improved plan of labourers' cottages.

The problem of a cottage suited to the Irish labourer or small tenant farmer, and the rent of which he can afford to pay out of an income of six or seven shillings a week is one, we consider, of no very great difficulty. The requirements of such a dwelling, we assume, are as follow:—That the cottage be built in an open situation, on dry ground; that there be at least three sleeping apartments, one of which might be a recess off the kitchen; that the fire-place be in the wall which separates the kitchen from the sleeping apartments, and so arranged as to warm the latter. The floors of both kitchen and bed-rooms should be raised, with broken stone or gravel, a foot at least above the general level of the surrounding land. Each room should be furnished with a window made to open, one door (in the back of the house), with a leaf over it, extending for a couple of yards on each side of it, to answer as a scullery and place for fuel. The yard should be enclosed, and should contain a piggery, place for manure, &c. There should be a plot of ground in front of the cottage, say twenty-eight feet by seven or eight, and ornamented with shrubs, rose bushes, and flowers. The cottage should be substantially built with brick, or stone, and mortar; and when these materials are with difficulty obtained, well wrought clay, mixed with straw, might be substituted, but, in the latter case, a yard above the foundation should be stone and mortar. The timber for the construction of the roof may be either of home or foreign growth, and covering, slates, tiles, or thatch; the latter, however, only a *dérnier ressort.* When ever it is possible, a quarter of an acre of good land should be attached to each cottage; which manured with ashes, the refuse of the piggery, &c., and cultivated with care, would yield a very large proportion of the food required by the labourer and his family. We know that an objection may be raised to this part of our scheme, on the ground that the labourer would exhaust the greater portion of his strength, which should be at the disposal of his employer, by working in his own (the labourer's) garden early in the summer morning, and late in the evening of the same season; but such an assumption is not necessarily a correct one, as most, if not the whole, of this work would be doneby his wife and children (supposing him to have those seful domestic adjuncts,) and the latter in aiding him would be receiving the best possible training for thier future avocation.

A cottage such as we have described, containing a kitchen fourteen feet square and two sleeping rooms, each eight feet by six feet nine inhes; the yard, scullery, and other conveniencies already enumerated, may in most parts of the country be built at a cost of from £30 to £35, interest for which, at six and a-half per cent., which would reimburse the whole expenditure in twenty-two years, would be £2 5s., to which add £7 for the quarter of an acre of land, making the sum £52, or 1s. per week. This sum for such a cottage, the labourer would gladly pay; possessed of it, he would feel that his position in society had been raised; his children would be brought up with some regard to the decencies of civilised life; and the fear of being dispossessed of such a privilege would act as a powerful inducement to him to earn and retain the good opinion of his employer.

We are aware that many will think the accommodation proposed too contracted, and would prefer having the bed-rooms over the kitchen. Other objections, too, no doubt, will be raised; but our desire has been to suggest a plan which can be carried out—one which we believe will afford sufficient accommodation for a farm labourer, and for which he can afford to pay. One, at all events, which, if adopted, would be a vast improvement on the wretched cabins which at present disgrace our country. Not only are our columns open to, but we solicit the suggestions of those who take an interest in a subject, which we have ever regarded as one, the importance of which it would be very difficult to over-estimate.—*Agricultural Review.*

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, JULY 29.—It has been rumoured for some time past that the new general manager, Mr. Reith, appointed by the London Board of Directors to represent the British shareholders, and Mr. Blackwell, the managing financial director, were at issue; it has eventuated in Mr. Reith's dismissal, which enables that gentleman to claim his salary of £1,500 per annum for the unexpired term of his three years' engagement. It will be well, however, for the shareholders in England to suspend their judgement until the explanations of both parties are laid before them, as there will no doubt be faults on both sides. Mr. Reith, it is said, has been too precipitate in carrying out economical reforms, and without consulting the board issued a circular announcing a reduction of 10 per cent. in salaries and wages. During his absence in the west to make traffic arrangements, the sub-officials leagued against him and a general strike was threatened. Instead of recalling Mr. Reith, the Canadian board abruptly rescinded the circular in his absence, and of course Mr. Reith's authority and occupation was at an end. Mr. Reith was considered to be a man equal to any emergency, even that of a strike, as he would have singled out the ringleaders on the staff and found plenty of efficient substitutes on the spot. It so happens, unfortunately, that Mr. Blackwell, the managing director, has had no railway experience, and from the gentleness and pliancy of his nature he may have had his timidity imposed upon. The Canadian board have no interest in the line beyond a share of patronage for political purposes. Whether Mr. Reith was right or wrong, it is a pretty general opinion that the board should have supported him, as it is not likely that any general manager would have issued such a circular unless he had previously received authority to proceed in reorganising the staff according to his views of what was required, without waiting for the formal sanction of the board. It must also be remembered that it is the Canadians themselves who have over and over reiterated the charge of mismanagement against their own people. On the other hand, it would appear to have been a wiser course to adopt if Mr. Reith had given notice to supernumaries and inefficient servants that their services would not be required, than to have issued such a sweeping order. This good at any rate will arise. Mr. Reith will for the justification of his own character publish his statement. That the Canadian board will have to be reorganised when the line is completed and political directors done away with, has long been evident if the Grand Trunk is to be made a paying commercial undertaking. Mr. Reith may still be retained as manager and Secretary to the London Board.

CURIOUS COMPROMISE BY A RAILWAY COMPANY.—Some of the payments of the Greenock Railway Company to parties injured by the late accident are curious, among which we may mention that of a man who got a black eye through the collision, and who received by way of *solatium* a season ticket for a year and a half.—*Ayr Observer.*

A white flag has for some days past been floating over the House of Correction of Hohenelbe, in Bohemia, to indicate that there are no prisoners. The prison is the only one in a district containing a population of 70,000, the greater part of whom are poor weavers.

A FARM HOUSE CHURCH.—A new church has been opened at Duddenhoe End, a hamlet of Glendon, near Saffron Walden, Essex. The church has been formed out of an old farm house standing upon the spot, and is a novel little structure, thatched, with bell tower and spire, decorated Gothic oak porch, and windows to correspond. Altogether the structure has somewhat the appearance of a colonial or missionary church.

A CHINAMAN'S REVENGE.—A case of the most shocking cruelty has recently occupied the attention of the court at Singapore. A Chinaman being indebted to one Goa Jee, his servant, for wages, and the latter becoming importunate, he determined to relieve himself of his presence in the following manner:—Having secured the services of four other of his countrymen, they seized the unfortunate Goa Jee, and having suspended him by his tail from a tree—his feet not touching the ground—they beat him severely with poles, and then proceeded to gouge out his eyes with a piece of bamboo. Having accomplished this, they with an iron nail severed the eyes, which were hanging suspended down his cheeks. After this he became senseless, and having bound him with ropes, they finally threw him into the neighbouring swamp, hoping he would there perish. But it was not so, for, re-uruing to consciousness, he managed to grope his way to a friend's house close by, and gave information to the police of the whole affair. They were all seized and brought to trial; the ringleader sentenced to be executed, and the others transported.

NO TIME TO HESITATE.—An Independent minister, as much distinguished for his eccentricity as for his piety, dined one day with the senior deacon of his church. The deacon, who was in the habit of asking blessings of a most wearisome length, was particularly prolix, and paused to gain a new supply of breath and words. The instant he stopped, the minister sat down and commenced settling his knife and fork. The worthy dean looking down, exclaimed, "Doctor, Doctor! I'm not through yet; I only hesitated." "Hesitated!" replied the doctor; "it's no time to hesitate when the turkey's getting cold."

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

(Times City Article.)

Communications have been received protesting against the Russian loan; but the matter must be left to the independent jud

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, Friday Evening.

Lord Cowley has had some interviews of late with Count Walewski, who is merely keeper of a circumlocution office, and acts the character to perfection. Circumstances have rendered his lordship's direct intercourse with Napoleon III. less acceptable, but if Walewski chooses to throw any light on the Zurich protocolling it is sure to be of the will-o'-the-wisp sort. In proof of which, when the British Ambassador of the Foreign Office introduced Marquis Tanas de Neril, "Tuscan Envoy," accredited to this Court by the abdicated Leopold. The national government at Florence has decided on dispatching at once, accredited envoys to Berlin and St. Petersburg, as deep distrust in the "champion of Italy" is felt in the central portion of the "liberated peninsula."

Among the other stage properties of the coming triumphal show is a colossal statue of peace seated aloft, on a huge built pedestal, or basis of plaster of Paris cannons, at the intersection of Rue de la Paix and the Boulevards. It is uncovered to-day, and displays on the plinth, in large letters, "Villafranca." A more hateful or unpopular inscription could hardly be emblazoned to the eye of the million, who see in that word a wretched substitute for Solferino and Magenta. Many a moustache will cover gnashing teeth as the veterans march by.

There is not a very quick intercourse between Paris and St. Helena, and only to-day news is here from that isle, of a ceremony on the 5th of May last (the date of this war's outbreak), anniversary of the great captive's death. The guardian of the sepulchre, de Rougemont, duly solemnised the obituary in the small chapel at James Town, this being the first performance since that officer's installation. The successor of Sir Hudson Lowe must have cut an awkward figure. Details are wanting.

The daughters of the united service, especially orphans whose fathers were of the Legion of Honour, are educated befittingly in the first establishment of its kind to be found in France, close by the royal sepulchres of the monarchy—the Cathedral of St. Denis. Yesterday Empress Eugenie, with Princesses Clotilde and Mathilde, presided over the academic festival, and premiums were allotted to meritorious damsels, consisting not of books, but of more acceptable articles—beautiful gold watches, sundry bracelets, and similar articles of vertu.

The *Indépendance Belge* was again seized to-day on account of its manful advocacy of a Belgian bulwork in the fortifications of Antwerp. The pretension of this Government to meddle with what is the exclusive business of its neighbours is becoming an alarming feature of Imperial policy. A strong position on the Scheldt is purely a defensive attitude. When Spain was the terror of Europe, Antwerp was the last refuge of freedom, and held out for fourteen months against the Duke (Farnese) of Parma, who had to starve it by bridging with boats and ordnance the river below town (1855). The sanguinary Alva's predominance in Flandres was but the prelude of next year's grand armada against England, destined to wait *en passant* Parma's infantry to the Essex coast. The attempt to exercise pressure on Belgium is simply a corollary of what is sought to be effected on Piedmont. A strong kingdom of North Italy, independent of the Tuileries, and out of imperial leading strings altogether, is not to be expected from the snug family party now lodged in Baur's hostelry on Lake Zurich; and the great northern Powers as well as England are deeply and vitally interested in the hole-and-corner proceedings at that Gasthof.

The Prince de Carignan, uncle of Victor Emmanuel, is put forward as likely to be the choice of the Tuscan representatives, if junction with Piedmont is from some unknown crotchet opposed out of Italy. The Duc de Leuchtenberg is also spoken of. While I write, the rank, wealth, and intelligence of Tuscany are assembled in Congress, and sit in the old hall of the republic built by Savanorola, forming the massive pile of Palazzo Vecchio. The citizens and population outside fill the great square graced by the contemporary works of Cellini, Donabelli, Buonarolli, and John of Bologna. Such deliberations are outspoken, and challenge the broad daylight.

Padre Gavazzi is gone home to his native Bologna. His return from exile and presence in the city of his birth forms the topic of rabid Billingsgate in a certain set of journals, but it will go hard if the Padre does not pay them off in their own coin. Two of the triumvirs who ruled Florence in 1848 have been elected by country constituencies. The peasantry in two small towns have returned Montanelli and Guerazzi. The former has abjured republics, and is all for Piedmontese annexation. The latter is unchanged, but powerless.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—It is quite plain that the Zurich conference has some to a dead lock. The presumption and folly of the so-called arrangement pompously announced from Villafranca will soon be patent and confessed to all the world. Official people now affect to be quite surprised at the difficulties which broke up the meeting ere it had well got together, and sent off the second Austrian plenipotentiary, M. de Meysenburg, to Vienna for further instructions. There must probably, they say, be a hitch about the Italian confederation which meets with opposition both at Rome and Turin, and also about the restoration of the dukes; perhaps, it is said, moreover, the exact proportion of the Austrian national debt which is to be saddled upon Lombardy, cannot be easily agreed upon. Why, of course these difficulties start up, and everybody except the Emperor Napoleon's flatterers saw them from the first. Austria, who to a great extent has the cards in her own hands, since the Emperor cannot very well recommence the war against her, is obstinate and insolent. She will make the most of a peace concluded hastily and from unavoidable motives, in a spirit of hostility to all the principles in support of which the war was professedly undertaken. The *Vienna Gazette*, so far from endorsing the opinion that the restoration of the Grand Dukes was only to be tolerated, or perhaps "favoured" by the French Emperor, nails him to a positive engagement in that behalf. That restoration was, it says, "sanctioned by the signature of the two sovereigns, its execution is guaranteed by their plighted word, and the power of the two monarchs is the sufficient assurance that the promise will be performed. The *Presse* of Vienna infers from this that the "French and Austrian arm is will if necessary restore the dukes and organise the Italian confederation by force." There are symptoms that the French Emperor is annoyed at the present conduct of the Court of Vienna. The articles which have lately appeared here in praise of Kossuth and Garibaldi are attributed to this feeling, and I notice as a very significant fact that the grand military spectacle of the Porte St. Martin, called the *Voie Sacree, ou les Etapes de la Guerre*, which was suspended by authority after the peace of Villafranca out of complaisance to Austria, in this evening resumed by express orders from the Emperor.

TUSCANY.

In order that some even of the most moderate hopes, and, as Napoleon III. says, "of the most legitimate vows" of the patriots of these provinces may be realised, it is universally felt here that the country must arm, and this is now the sole business of the entire population. A couple of Piedmontese battalions are still in Bologna, but they leave this day or to-morrow at the latest. The Piedmontese uniform, however, meets us at every step, as the volunteers of Romagna have been clad after the strictest Sardinian pattern. There are 8,000 well-armed and equipped men under General Mezzacapo, with two batteries of eight guns each. Rosselli is at the head of 3,000 more combatants, all natives of the Legations. Only two battalions of the National Guard are now mobilised, fully clad, and in perfectly warlike trim; but I am assured that in less than a fortnight 16 such battalions will be forthcoming. Mezzacapo, with 6,000 of chosen troops, has his head-quarters at Flori, while strong battalions are echeloned at Besena, Rimini, &c., as far as the defile of La Cattolica. On the side of Perugia and Citta de Castello no attack is expected, as the Apennine passes in those several directions are arduous and rugged, and the roads impracticable, at least for artillery. In reality, the people of this country deem themselves and are perfectly safe from any onset on the part of the Papal troops, whether Swiss or natives, and laugh to scorn all idea of any aid his Holiness may receive either from Naples or Spain. They think their accounts must be settled with France and Austria; they are ready to submit to the ultimate fiat of the formed Power, but they do not shrink from a desperate conflict with all the might of the latter. As at Parma and Modena every door at Bologna and throughout Romagna bears the inscription, "*Viva Vittorio Emmanuele, nostro legittimo Re.*" or "*Vogliamo Vittorio Emmanuele per nostro Re.*" The most sensible persons, however, have but little hope of joining Piedmont and Lombardy, and they begin to look to a formation of a kingdom of Central Italy, consisting of Tuscany, the Duchies, and the Legations, as the most plausible solution of the present political knot. They think they may receive from England a great deal of help and support if such a plan is ever laid before a European Congress; they flatter themselves that the Protestant Powers which allowed the Pope to be propped up by French and Austrian bayonets in 1849 may now find out that they have an interest in insisting that he should rely for existence on his own unaided resources.

The War Minister, Colonel Falicon, a Piedmontese officer, resigned his functions, and his place is now filled up by Major Pinelli, also a Piedmontese, but who has long quitted the Sardinian service, and in vain urgently applied for readmission into its ranks at the outbreak of the Lombard war. The Marquis Pepoli, a friend and relative of the Emperor, and Count Minghetti, Cavour's right arm during the late crisis, are still guiding the council of their colleagues in this Government. They have come to the best understanding with the rulers of the Tuscan and Modenese movement, and the Piedmontese battalions which are leaving Bologna this day will make room for 3,000 regular Tuscan troops which are expected this same day from Modena.

In the meanwhile, nothing can equal the calm and firm attitude of the people of these provinces; nothing can come up to the ease with which public order is maintained by a population which has now a full control over itself, and which only one month ago [illegible] Austrians found utterly unmanageable. The same quiet and security are equally remarkable in town and country. Last year the roads were scarcely practicable and the villas hardly habitable owing to the bands of malefactors with which the provinces swarmed. But these evils are only compatible with priestly government, and it would seem as if the Cardinal Legates had taken robbers and brigands along with them, and with the ruffianly *sbirri*, who were manifestly charged with the suppression of crime, but seemed to find their interest in its diffusion and perpetration.

AMERICA.

A dreadful railroad catastrophe occurred on the Northern Railroad on the night of the 2nd. The accident occurred near Schagticoke, to a train *en route* for Albany. The train, while passing over the bridge which spans the Tomhannock, was precipitated into the creek below, a distance of 20 to 25 feet. The water was about seven or eight feet deep, and over 12 persons are reported to have lost their lives. Nine dead bodies had been recovered at 11 o'clock last night, and more were supposed to be in the water. About 20 persons were more or less wounded. The moment the train struck the bridge the structure gave way, and a great portion of the train was precipitated into the abyss, but, singular to say, the locomotive got across the bridge, and became detached from the tender.

The Winans, cigar-shaped steamer, had been further tried at Baltimore. It is stated that a uniform speed of 15 miles an hour, carefully timed by the buoys, was attained with 36 revolutions per minute, the boilers working to about one-third of their capacity.

THE MACDONALD TRAGEDY AT NEW-YORK.

We have already given, from a New-York journal, the narrative of a merchant in that city following a woman with whom he was living, and shooting her down in the street. The following is abridged from the *New-York Herald* of July 27:—

An inquisition was held at the New-York Hospital yesterday by Coroner Jackman, for the purpose of ascertaining how and in what manner Miss Virginia Stewart came by her injuries. The prisoner, Robert Charles Macdonald, was present during the examination of the witnesses, and appeared quite unconcerned as to the result of the investigation. He was attended by counsel, and when brought up before the coroner for examination he stated that he had nothing whatever to say in reference to the charge preferred against him. The testimony of the different witnesses established a clear case against the prisoner, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The condition of Miss Stewart was much the same as previously reported. She continued in the same drowsy and insensible state throughout the entire day.

Joseph G. Bidgood, of No. 95, Varick-street, being duly sworn, deposed and said—I was standing in the middle of Canal-street about two minutes to five o'clock on Saturday, the 23rd inst., when I heard a woman scream, and my attention was turned to the corner of Broadway, where I saw a woman running. This was opposite the restaurant of the Brandreth House. I saw a man running after her. She ran as far as the far column of the entrance of the hotel, and he after her. When they got as far as that I saw the flash of a pistol, heard the report, and saw the woman fall. I went up to the spot, but did not see the woman's face. I did not see any one with a pistol except the officer, and he was putting it in his pocket when I saw it. The officer had a man in charge at the time. The prisoner was the man. I am the starter of the Sixth Avenue railroad. The prisoner is the man who was running after the woman. I caught a glimpse of his face while he was running. I did not see him have a pistol while he was running. I am confident that the prisoner is the man who shot the woman.

This evidence being corroborated,

Mary Brooks deposed as follows—On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, the woman who was shot, Miss Alice Morgan, and myself, went to Taylor's Saloon to take dinner; we went into the upper saloon, and while there eating our dinner, the prisoner, Robert C. Macdonald, came in; I was the first one of the three who saw him; I said, "There is Bob." Miss Stewart turned, looked up, and he came and shook hands with her. He sat down beside us at another table, called the waiter, and called for a small bottle of champagne. He addressed Miss Stewart and asked her when she got back from Boston. He then looked at me and said, "You told a very plausible story." He sat there conversing with Miss Stewart, but I could not hear what was said, because they were some distance from where I sat. When the waiter brought the wine the prisoner poured out one glass and called for some ice. I was in a hurry to leave, and as soon as we got through our dinner we rose to go away. Miss Stewart went to the desk to pay the bill, and we started for the door, leaving the prisoner and Miss Stewart standing talking to each other. I heard her say, "I want you to let me alone, or I will call an officer." He said, "You can't call one before I can pull out a pistol and shoot you." After that they came out of the door and walked towards Canal-street.—They walked behind us for a short distance, and then passed on; in passing, Miss Stewart hurriedly told me to call an officer. I did not see an officer or else I would have called one. Miss Morgan and myself both looked for one. When they got to the corner of Broadway and Canal-street Miss Stewart turned. Macdonald opened his vest, and when I saw this movement I said, "Oh, Bob, don't do so." I was apprehensive of danger, knowing that the prisoner was in the habit of carrying arms. I saw him draw the pistol, and, turning, screamed, "He will kill her; he will kill her." I heard the report of the pistol, and heard her scream. I did not see her run, for I turned when I saw the pistol. After the report of the pistol, I turned and saw that Miss Stewart had fallen at the door-step of the Brandreth House, and was bleeding from the left temple. Her face, hands, and clothes were covered with blood. She was taken in charge by an officer and some citizens, and brought into a drug store. The officer asked me if I knew who shot the woman. I said I did, when he said, "Come with me and show me." When we got up we found that he had been arrested, but could not see him as the crowd was very great. I then went to Miss Stewart, and begged a gentleman who was present to send for a physician. He said they had done so. Miss Stewart was then brought to the hospital, where she now lies. I have been acquainted with the prisoner for seven or eight years.

Alice Morgan corroborated the testimony of the previous witness in all its details.

The jury brought in the following verdict:—"That the said Virginia Stewart came to her wounding by a pistol shot fired by the prisoner, Robert C. Macdonald.—July 23, 1859.

The prisoner was then conducted back to his cell in the Tombs, while such of the witnesses as could not give bail were also placed in charge of the police. Dr. Quimby reports Virginia Stewart to be in the same low state as yesterday. The two girls, Mary Brooks and Alice Morgan, who were in her company when she was shot, have been arrested and lodged in the House of Detention in White-street, to serve as witnesses.

LIFE IN JAPAN.

From an interesting letter, written from Nagaseki, which appears in the *Scotsman*, we take one or two extracts:—

The revolution that has taken place in foreign relations with Japan since English and American ships began to trade at Nagaseki, some three months ago, is truly wonderful. In fact, I may say, without much exaggeration, that the Anglo-Saxons have made about as much progress in Japan in three months as the Dutch have done in as many centuries! Since the trade was opened to other nations the Dutch flag is not even predominant. The English discharge and load quicker, sail faster, and in a general way work round the Hollanders, who have not the same notion of the value of time. The late rush of foreigners to Nagaseki has completely upset the equilibrium of the small quiet trade that has been done, as if by a machine, for two hundred years. As might have been expected, everything is overdone, and every one who tries his hand there now is sure to be disappointed. This, however, will find its level in time. When the Japanese get used to low prices for imports, they will be able to take off increased quantities, and when the demand for their exports has its legitimate effect they will increase the production.

The Government of Japan is a phenomenon. It is the most absolute despotism in the world, and perfectly successful. The people are as submissive as lambs. They never seem to dream of opposing the will of their superiors. The Government is carried on by swarms of officials, who seem to be ubiquitous, acting as spies on the people and on each other. These officials are each in his turn the abject slaves of their immediate superiors up to the Emperor himself. They dare not accept the smallest present without "permission." A merchant dare not buy or sell any goods without a general permit, or else a special sanction for each transaction. In this way you will readily perceive that besides the regular Government monopolies, any article of merchandise is liable to become a Government monopoly at any moment by a simple order. And yet, with all this—what we call slavery—the people seem to feel no hardship. Their bondage sits lightly on their shoulders. They seem happy, comfortable, and well to do. No signs of meanness, poverty, or shabbiness. The streets and houses are clean to a proverb. The people take great pride in cleanliness. The floors of their houses are carpeted with fine clean white matting of native manufacture—so clean that they put off their shoes before entering a room. Foreign visitors, by-the-bye, are expected to do the same; but John Bull is much too bumptious to humour the natives in that way. As to their personal cleanliness, that is placed beyond all doubt by the institution of public baths, wherein you may see the whole population every afternoon washing by turns.

For the present this despotism is consistent with great prosperity and contentment on the part of the people, but it seems to me it is only their exclusive policy that has kept it so. The people have no knowledge of liberty, and consequently they do not know they are enslaved. If they have an influx of noisy bustling Europeans among their population, they may by-and-bye find out their true position and try to alter it. The people are very polite to strangers. They do not even stop and stare at you in the streets as Chinese do, but salute you civilly and pass on. Their language is sweet and musical, and easily learnt. The Japanese are lively, intelligent, liberal-minded, and anxious to improve on their knowledge. In these respects they contrast strongly with the stupid, arrogant, conceited Chinese. In fact, the four or five days' sail from China to Japan places you in an entirely different world. In their dress they are neat, but not gaudy; they choose the chastest and quietest colours. There are no rags or rottenness to be seen in the streets. No filthy diseased beggars infest the thoroughfares. No foul stench poison's God's sweet atmosphere. In all these respects, oh, how different from China! Indeed, it seems impossible that the inhabitants of a country on which nature has bestowed her gifts so lavishly could mar its beauty by filth in their persons or abodes. When I said there was no appearance of poverty in Nagaski, I should have mentioned at the same time that there are beggars, but they are clean and well dressed, and are evidently a privileged class. Three of them parade a street at a time, with cane hats on, which conceal their features. One walks slowly down the middle of the street, tinkling a small bell, while his two companions take each one side of the street and receive their contributions from each house, in the shape of a handful of rice. This donation is given as a matter of course, and this the collection from one street, occupying an hour or two of time, is insufficient for the daily wants of the recipients, and leaves something for a rainy day. Of Japanese morality I am not yet competent to speak intelligibly. I cannot make up my mind whether they are a very immoral people or not. There is no false delicacy about either maids or matrons in Japan. I may say there is very little delicacy at all. The women are all carefully educated in this country, and consequently occupy a high position in social life. This is generally considered a mark of high civilisation in other countries, and, I take it, the same interpretation must be put upon it here. In China women are entirely ignored in social life. No women above the lowest class is to be seen there. Wives and daughters of well to do people are kept close prisoners, and all knowledge of the outer world is kept from them. Japanese women, on the contrary, can all read and write; they take an interest in their husband's affairs, and manage his business in his absence: while their accomplishments render their society all that a man can wish in his hours of idleness.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

No disease, epidemic or endemic, is native to New Zealand, and a further proof that human nature is here untainted with disease is the great number old men we saw, many of whom, by the loss of their hair and teeth, appeared to be very ancient, yet none of them were decrepid; and though not equal to the young in muscular strength, were not a whit behind them in cheerfulness and vivacity. A recent writer says that people in a sickly condition very soon recover their health and become robust after landing in New Zealand. In the northern, and consequently warmer, island, the range of the thermometer has been observed to vary within the very narrow limits of 60 degrees in winter up to 89 degrees in summer. Snow never falls on the plains, and when a scale of ice is formed on the ponds, it invariably disappears about the middle of the forenoon. Even in Cook's straits, lying to about 40 degrees south latitude, and separating the northern from the southern Island, that celebrated navigator never saw the thermometer below 48 degrees, or 16 degrees above the freezing point—in the very middle of the antartic winter. This extreme equability of temperature is, no doubt, the principal cause of the great salubrity of New Zealand.

The face of the country is partly wooded, and partly what we call prairie land in North America. All along the western coast the soil is said to be comparatively poor or barren, but elsewhere though light in some places, it is, nevertheless, fertile, and produces wheat and other grains in great abundance and perfection. Rich alluvial soil, washed down from the mountains, is said to be abundant; and in many other parts it is described as a heavy vegetable mould, resting on a marley subsoil, forming a soil of the very highest order of fertility. New Zealand, in general, is so thoroughly adapted for agriculture, that it can never be a grazing country like Australia, even if the climate favoured that pursuit, which it does not. Australia is subject to frequent and long draughts, which destroy the hopes of the husbandman; but which, without injuring sleep, improve the quality of the wool. New Zealand, on the contrary, from its narrow insular position and lofty mountains, is supplied with an abundance of rain, to which has been attributed the coarseness of the wool grown there. The only drawbacks that we are aware of to the climate are heavy and frequent gales of wind; but no country can be said to be without them, though perhaps to a lesser extent.

It may be easily conceived that all the fruits, grains and vegetables of temperate climates can be raised abundantly in New Zealand, but it may not be generally known that the most tropical fruits can be raised, especially in the northern island, with equal facility, and in as great perfection. For example, the whole citron tribe including the orange, the lime, the lemon and the shaddock—the favorite of wine bobbers—flourish luxuriantly. This may be thought a small matter, because, in this climate, we do not know what a good orange is. In order to ship, they have to be pulled so long before they are ripe that a New Zealand pig would be apt to turn up its snout at such as we receive here. The climate, too, is evidently well adapted for the cultivation of the fig; and, of course, grapes and wine from them, may be produced in endless profusion.

Of minerals, the two most important, iron and coal, exist in great abundance; and, from the geological structure of the islands, there is reason to believe that all the useful metals will be found.

Of course, immigrants must expect to encounter difficulties there as elsewhere, and the development of the advantages and blessings of which these islands are capable will be mostly postponed to the next generation. Nevertheless, from the great capabilities of that country, and from the superior class of intelligent and wealthy emigrants who go there, instead of the poor people who settle in these islands, the progress of civilsation will in all probability be much more rapid than it is here; and the earliest settlers will evidently have the greatest range to select an advantageous locality. About the quality and situation of the land reserved for free grant, we can say nothing, but intending emigrants will act prudently not to rely on it, for if the Government of New Zealand has set apart the best and most desirable portions of the colony for that purpose, it is the first Government that has ever done so. It is obviously prudent, however, for every agricultural emigrant to provide himself with a right to a free grant, if he chooses to avail himself of it when there.—*Auckland paper.*

GOLDEN IMAGES FOUND IN INDIAN GRAVES.—The excitement respecting the discovery of images in the Indian huacas, on the isthmus of Panama, was on the increase. A letter from Panama says,—

"The accounts that continue to reach us of the wealth of these Indian cemeteries or 'huncas' in golden images and trinkets are every day growing more wonderful. A hat has been found made of exceeding fine gold and of great weight. Also a 'gold woman,' but how large a woman is not stated. It is a little curious, seeing with what contempt the Indians generally treated females, that they should have wasted the precious metal in fashioning one. It must have been a love-sick Indian that made that figure. Most of the passengers who took passage in the Joseta carried silver with them to purchase the gold. It is said it is sold by the poorer class of the people who are turning up the graves, at from 3dols. to 4dols. per ounce. Yesterday another arrived from Chiriqui with a box of the gold, but of what value I cannot ascertain. It is said one man at the grave 'diggings' has taken 75lb. of images, but this is probably an exaggeration. These 'ombs at pears, are of great extent, some of them having contained many hundred bodies. The gold is said to be contained in earthen vessels by the side of the body. The ground where the 'huncas' are is covered with trees, and it was by the falling of a large tree growing out of a mound that the deposits were discovered. The roots of the tree took with them the earth and mason work of one of the mounds, leaving the gold exposed which was accidentally seen by a man when passing close to it. Many persons who have gone down are enthusiastic enough to believe they shall find the source whence all this wealth was obtained. They may do so, but it does not follow they will get much gold from it. The Indians only used the article for ornaments, and it is more than likely that they were 200 or 300 years in getting together the quarter of a million dollars worth that may have been buried with their chiefs and great men in this Chiriqui sepulchre. Gold has never been found in New Granada in sufficient quantities to pay a California digger; and it is only from the fact that Indians in Choco and Antioquia can be had for a couple of times a day that the people of the Magdalena district are now able to export £2,000,000, or £3,000,000 a year."

NORTH SEA COASTS.—One of the first propositions to be brought forward in the next Diet will be the fortification of the north and north-east coasts. If, as is not improbable, the proposition be rejected, then Prussia will carry out the plan in conjunction with the seaboard States. Up to the present time the coasts of Germany have been entirely defenceless, for it has always been taken as an axiom that there was nothing to fear from England, and that the English Government would never suffer a French fleet to sail through the Channel with hostile intentions. Now, however, the Count Walewski has stated to a diplomatist in Paris that, as far as the English Ministers were concerned, the French fleet was as free to act in the German Ocean or the Baltic as in the Adriatic, the matter has assumed a different complexion.—*The Times Correspondent.*

AN OLD TALE REPEATED.—A lamentable affair occurred yesterday in the Faubourg, St. Martin. A little boy, six years old, son of a shoemaker, found in a closet an old musket which had been forgotten there for years and began playing with it. His father told him to put it aside, but as the child did not obey, he jumped up to take it from him. The father caught hold of the musket by the butt end, and the child held it by the other. Unfortunately it was loaded with shot, and in pulling it from the child it went off. The charge, to the father's horror, struck the little fellow in the breast, and killed him on the spot.—*Galignani.*

DRINKING FOUNTAINS IN BERLIN.—The public fountain movement, which has been so successful in England, is not unfelt here. The Berlinese have refined it. In all the open places elegant little structures of wood, painted white, and more or less gilded, have been put up. They are about twelve feet by eight. Behind a narrow counter, adorned with water plants, two maidens serve out to the thirsty public goblets of sodawater at the small charge of a halfpenny. They have many customers, and the ingenious speculator is doing a lucrative business, while his structures are considerably more ornamental, and perhaps not less profitable, than the Manners monument near Apsley House.

The Bank of France return for the past month shows a large and sudden recovery in the stock of bullion owing to the termination of the war, the increase being 2,700,030*l.*, which raises the total held to 25,100,000*l.* The note circulation has not experienced any material augmentation, but the return of speculative confidence is manifested by a great decrease in the advances on railway securities. The discounts have also fallen off 2,750,000, but this is to be attributed to the Bank rate having been maintained until within the last few days at 4 per cent., while the rate in the open market was only 3 per cent.

ENGLISH ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEL ACTION.

At the Gloucester Assizes, on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Willes, a rather novel case was tried—Constant *v.* Wiltshire. It was an action for debt. The circumstances will be gathered from the following evidence:—

Henrietta Ann Constant said—I am the plaintiff, and live at Loxton, near Coleford. Have known the defendant six or seven years, and in May, 1858, he applied to me for a loan of money. The letter produced related to this subject. [It was signed by the defendant, who styled himself "Your affectionate and constant lover, George." He said he had a good trade in jewellery with good profits, in Oxford Street, London.] I ordered my brother to send him £200. I produce a letter acknowledging the receipt, returning thanks for the loan, and promising to make good use of the money. [In the letter defendant said, "He hoped it would not be long before they were settled, for his home wanted a mistress, and he should not long sing the song, ["I want my mistris."] I went to London in May last with my sister, and asked him for the £200. He said it was a paltry sum, on which my sister told him it would be the more easily paid. He said he would pay it.

Cross-examined—We were engaged to be married when I lent defendant the money, but that has nothing to do with this matter. That was in August, 1857. I never suggested that the defendant should go into the public business, or anything of the sort. It was never contemplated that I should give him money to start a public-house. The letter produced is in my handwriting. The letter contained the following passage:—"When I said you should have £1,000, I thought less than that would have been a poor beginning in the public line. I was willing for you to begin in a respectable way, and I trust we shall be as fortunate in our speculations as in partnership." The letter was dated January 15, 1859.

Witness continued—The letter produced (dated 9th of December, 1858) is in my handwriting. [It stated that her money was in mortgage, and that was the reason why she had told him he must wait for six months. That was the principal thing that deferred her marriage].

Other letters were read from plaintiff to defendant, containing many tender love passages and expressions of affection, and hopes that they would live happily in wedlock. In one she said her brother would advance £300, and the rest would be made in the marriage settlement. A letter noticing the sending of the £200, said, "I hope it may be means blessed to us in our undertaking in business, which will be my sincere pleasure."

The lady was a very unwilling witness, and said all this had nothing to do with the case. She might have had letters from George, but not about the money.

Mr. Huddleston—You had better answer, or I shall have to go into particulars.

Witness (eagerly)—have you got my letters?

Mr. Huddleston—I will not answer that.

Mr. T. Constant proved the transmission of the money and identified the handwriting.

Mr. Huddleston, in a humorous speech, said the lady was more "constant" in business than in love affairs, and refused to be coaxed by him. He submitted that the money was advanced for the joint benefit of the parties, in the contemplation of marriage. The plaintiff had broken off the contract, which defendant was still willing to fulfil. He contended that the spirit of the letters supported this theory.

The defendant, Mr. Geo. Wiltshire, deposed—There was an engagement to marry between me and Miss Constant as early as August, 1857, when I was foreman to a saddler. In 1857, I had an interview with her at Loxton, and she said if I would start in the public line she would give me £1,000. I declined that, and at Christmas proposed to go into partnership with my brother. She agreed to that, and promised to advance £500. The match was broken off in September, 1858, and in May last plaintiff called on me in Oxford Street, and asked me to repay the £200 I had received. I said, "I cannot; I have not the money. Are you not satisfied with getting me out of that situation, and the misery you have caused by breaking off our engagement? Do you wish to crush me?" I said I would repay the money if ever it should be in my power. I told her I considered it a gift, advanced by her for our mutual benefit, or I would not have received it. The business did not turn out fortunately.

Cross-examined—Never asked her to lend me money.

The jury, without deliberation, found a verdict for plaintiff for £200, the amount claimed, with full costs.

AMUSING CASE.

At the Warwick Assizes, on Wednesday, the case of Adams *v.* Smith was tried. The action was brought by Miss Adams, who sued in the name of her father, against Mr. James Nemo Smith, for the recovery of £100. The declaration stated that the defendant had assaulted the plaintiff, and endeavoured to kiss her. To To this the defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Macaulay, in opening the case, said the present action was brought by a young woman only twenty years of age, against the defendant, who was a married man, and member of the legal profession—(laughter)—in fact an attorney residing at Birmingham. After stating the facts of the case as they appear in evidence counsel hoped the jury would give such damages as would stimulate Mrs. Smith's business efforts, and that he had reasonable prospects" of paying the costs would be realised.—(Laughter.)

The following witnesses were then called:—

Miss Mira Adams, the plaintiff, said—I am twenty years of age. The defendant, Mr. Smith, is an attorney, practising at Birmingham. On the 3rd of August last, by permission of my father, I went to Aston Park with my sister and a friend. I got there between six and seven o'clock. Saw the defendant between eight and nine. The defendant is the brother-in-law of Mr. Showell who was engaged to me. I shook hands with him, and asked him how his wife was. He said "Oh, grumbling, as most women do." (Laughter). He said he had something to communicate to me, and asked me to walk with him. I did so, and he proceeded to converse about Mrs. Showell. In a short time I said, "I must return, or my sister will miss me." He said "Mira, I must have a kiss before you go," and then he seized hold of me. I said, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself; you are a married man." He said "Who sees? What the eye does not see, the heart does not grieve for." (Laughter.) He held me tight around the waist. I tried to resist, and he behaved indecently to me. He did not succeed in kissing me. I got away, and went to my sister. I went back with my sister and Miss Charlton. I complained of Smith's conduct to them, and also to my mother, when I got home at ten o'clock. By my parents' desire, I went to see Mrs. Smith, the defendant's wife, at Mrs. Showell's. I did not see Mrs. Smith, but I told Mrs. Showell what had happened on the previous evening. Mrs. Showell requested me to stay till she sent for Mr. Smith, "for," she said "he is such a liar nobody will believe him." (Laughter.) He came, and, sitting on the chair-back for a short time, said it was a lie. I said if it was, it was on his part. Mrs. Showell said she wished his neck had been broken rather than she had seen him again. I said I thought it was a planned job between him and Mrs. Showell. He said it was a lie, and added, "Go along, you wretch," to me. Mr. Smith afterwards came to my father's shop. He said if I did "not write a letter and acknowledge my fault, and give him £5 by to-morrow, he would"——Without allowing him to finish the sentence, my father ordered him off the premises. He did not go, and then my father got hold of his shoulders, and pushed him down the show-room, saying, "Go along, you vagabond; you tried to ruin my daughter." He resisted, and father then turned him out.

Cross-examined—I and my friends were walking about the park from six till nine. I do not remember that we spoke to any one but Mr. Smith. I am not a frequenter of the park. It is two years since I was at the Soho Pool. Was thirty yards from the dancing platform when I met Smith. Did not walk with a Mr. Parker, and never had.

In re-examination, the plaintiff was overcome by emotion, and the judge requested an usher to support her as she left the witness-box.

Phœbe Adams, the plaintiff's sister, was then called, and corroborated the portion of her sister's evidence which referred to events occurring in her presence. In cross-examination she said their object in going to the park was to ascertain if Mr. Showell was inconstant. (Laughter.)

Miss Charlton corroborated.

Mr. Benjamin Thomas Adams, the father of the plaintiff, was then called, and stated the part he took in turning Mr. Smith out of his shop.

This being the plaintiff's case,

Mr. Ayers addressed the jury for the defence. He said his client would be called to contradict the whole of the plaintiff's statement, and it would therefore depend on the amount of credence to be placed on his testimony whether their verdict was given for the plaintiff or defendant. The amount of damages, £1+0, was ridiculous. It was not pretended that the defendant committed an aggravated assault, but that he had simply attempted to kiss the plaintiff.

The following witnesses were then called:—

James Nemo Smith, the defendant, said—On the day in question I was passing through Ashton Park about eight o'clock, on my way to a friend's house. When I was near the dancing platform I saw the plaintiff and her two friends. Shook hands with the plaintiff. The two friends moved off, and the plaintiff began to cry, saying, "Have you seen Ted?" meaning Mr. Showell. I said "No;" and she replied, "If he does not do his duty, my father will make him." In the course of the conversation we walked about forty yards. She conversed on the same subject. We then returned, and she shook hands with me, and joined her friends. The defendant then denied all that the plaintiff said had taken place during the interview, and also gave quite a different version of his interview with Miss Adams.

Edward Showell was then called. He stated that he was with the defendant when he went to Mr. Adams. This witness, like the defendant, denied the substantial portion of the evidence given by Miss Adams.

In cross examination this witness admitted that he wrote a letter to the plaintiff, stating that, having heard that Mr. Smith had aspersed her character, he would come forward to defend her; that he had refused to give evidence for her on the trial unless his expenses were paid first; and that he had tendered his evidence for the defendant without previously demanding his expenses.

The learned judge having summed up,

The jury, after a short consultation, gave a verdict for he plain tiff, with £50 damages.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—At the Lancaster Assizes, on Monday, a young woman, named Oddie, weaver at a mill at Enfield, brought an action for breach of promise against a man, named Henderson, who was formerly a "cutlooker" in the same mill. The intimacy commenced in 1847, and was continued till 1849, when the plaintiff had a child to the defendant. After the birth of this child the intimacy was renewed and continued till 1857. The sister of the plaintiff spoke to repeated promises of marriage having been made to her during that time. At the end of 1857 an uncle of the defendant died, and he came then into the possession of property to the amount of £11,000, and the promises were then repeated, that he would marry the plaintiff at the end of twelve months after his uncle's death, which would be in December, 1858. At that time the defendant took the plaintiff to look at the house which he said he intended to take for her, and then acted as if he intended to make her his wife. But on the 16th of that month he married another woman. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £200.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—AUG. 15.

(Before Mr. Wyse.)

IMPORTANT TO PAWNBROKERS—ILLEGAL DETENTION OF PROPERTY.—Mr. Marian, of Golden-lane, Pawnbroker, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Thomas Callender, for the illegal detention of a gold seal and key, alleged to have been pawned in the establishment of the defendant.

Mr. Ennis appeared on behalf of the complainant, and Mr. James Fitzgerald for the defendant.

Mr. Ennis said that the facts of the present case would prove that there had been the grossest negligence on the part of the pawnbroker, in as much as it appeared the complainant had pledged in his shop a silver watch and chain together with a seal and key, and that upon application being made to redeem the last-named articles they could not be found—the fact being that they had been sold. In the duplicate no mention was made of them, and on that ground the defendant denied ever having received them into his hands. The very fact of an omission in the document was a substantial proof of negligence.

Mr. Wyse said he thought there had been negligence on the part of the complainant himself in not seeing that all the articles pawned were enumerated in the paper.

Mr. Ennis observed that half of the poor persons whom adverse circumstances compelled to pawn their property were unable either to read or write.

Thomas Callender, the complainant, upon being examined by Mr. Ennis, stated that he was the owner of the watch, chain, seal, and key in question, and that in January last having had occasion to raise a little money, he directed his wife to put those articles in pawn; they were all attached together by a link on the chain. Subsequently the witness went to the office of the defendants for the purpose of redeeming them, when he was informed that the key and seal were not forthcoming; he remarked to the pawnbroker at the time that he had omitted to mention the receipt of the key and seal in the docket.

To Mr. Wyse—Did not know how to read or write.

Examination continued—The defendant told him they had been sold; witness never got notice of any intention to dispose of them.

To Mr. Wyse—The key cost 4s. 6d., and the seal £4 0s. 2d.

To Mr. J Fitzgerald—It was his (witness,) father-in-law who purchased them originally.

Mrs. Callender was examined and proved the pawning of the four articles, and that the defendant had informed her the key and seal had been sold; she never received any notice of sale; upon asking for them the wife of the defendant requested her to give them a little time, and they would be able to recover the property; the complainant gave them six months to look after them, and, at the expiration of that time, was informed they were unable to be had.

Mr. Ennis prayed, under the circumstances, his Worship's order for £2 4s 6d. He considered that if a pawnbroker l